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List of Ruling Princes and Chiefs in Political Relations with the Government of Bombay and their Leading Officials, Nobles and Personages.

BELGAUM AGENCY.

SAVANTVADI.

Area	.	.	.	.	.	925 square miles.
Population	.	.	.	.	.	2,06,440.
Revenue	.	.	.	.	.	Rs. 6,75,397.
Salute	.	.	.	.	.	9 guns dynastic and 11 guns local.

Brief History.—Sawantwadi, one of the ancient Maratha States in Western India, is bounded on the north and the west by the Ratnagiri District, on the east by the Kolhapur State and the Belgaum District and on the south by the Portuguese territory of Goa. The present ruling family traces its descent to one Mang Sawant, a feudatory under the Mohammedan dynasty at Bijapur. About the year 1554, he shook off the yoke of Bijapur, but his successors were not able to maintain their independence and it was only on the decline of Bijapur power that Khem Sawant I became entirely free. In 1707 his grandson Khem Sawant II received from Shahu (Shiwaji's grandson) a deed confirming him in his possession in full sovereignty. He died in 1709 and was succeeded by his nephew Fond Sawant II. This was the first Chief with whom the British Government formed relations. The treaty which was concluded in 1730 was offensive and defensive against Kanoji Angria, the piratical Chief of Kolaba.

Fond Sawant was succeeded in 1738 by his grandson Ramchandra Sawant and he in 1755 by his son Khem Sawant III who ruled for 48 years. In 1763 Khem Sawant married Laxmibai daughter of Jayaji Scindia and half sister of Mahadaji Scindia. In 1784, the Mogul Emperor at Delhi recognised the Sovereignty of the Ruler over the State by means of his Firman, which granted to him and his successors the title of "Raja" and the insignia of royalty, namely, the Royal Insignia or Morchal (peacock's feathers) and the necessary Khilat. This recognition was conveyed to the then Ruler by Mahadaji Scindia, the then Deputy of the Mogul Emperor at Delhi. This title was subsequently recognised by the British Government. The rule of Khem Sawant was one long war with various Maratha Chiefs, particularly the Raja of Kolhapur and with the Portuguese, in the course of which he lost some of his best districts. Khem Sawant died in 1803 without male issue

and there ensued a civil war regarding the succession. In 1805 the war terminated by the widow of Khem Sawant adopting Ramchandra Sawant or Bhau Saheb who was murdered in 1807. He was succeeded by Phond Sawant III, who ruled till 1812. Shortly before his death in consequence of repeated piracies committed by his subjects he was required to cede the fort of Vengorla.

On the death of Phond Sewant his son Khem Sawant IV succeeded and in 1822 was entrusted with the administration of the State. In 1838 the Chief transferred to the British Government the right to levy land and sea customs in Sawantwadi receiving in return a fixed sum annually. His affairs soon got into disorder and he having proved himself unable to manage the State, the British Government assumed the administration with his consent. Several times the turbulent Sardars rebelled and attempted to throw off the control of the British Government, more particularly in 1839 and 1844, but the outbreaks were suppressed and the country has since remained quiet. In October 1867 Khem Sawant died and was succeeded by his son Phond Sawant *alias* Anna Saheb. Anna Saheb did not live long to enjoy his new position as he died in 1869. He was succeeded by his only son Raghunath Sawant. In 1878 the young Sar Desai received in full Darbar the Delhi Banner sent by the Viceroy in commemoration of the assumption by Her Majesty Queen Victoria of the title of the Empress of India. In 1879, he was married to the daughter of the late Maharaja Khanderao Gaikwad of Baroda. He died in December 1899 and was succeeded by his cousin Shri Ram Sawant Bhonsle on 7th June 1900. The latter died in 1913, leaving his only son, the present Ruler Khem Sawant V.

His Highness Raje Bahadur Khem Sawant *alias* Babu Saheb Bhonsle is the present Sar Desai of the Sawantwadi State. His Highness was born on 20th August 1897 and succeeded his father on the 2nd June 1913. His Highness was educated at Malvern College in England and on completion of the officers' training course at Cambridge was granted an Honorary Commission in His Majesty's Army and served in Mesopotamia as a 2nd Lieutenant attached to the 116th Mahrattas for nearly 2 years. In recognition of these services His Highness was promoted in 1919 to the rank of Honorary Captain and has been permanently attached to the 116th Mahrattas. In 1921, a permanent local salute of 11 guns was conferred on His Highness. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes in his own right. On return from Mesopotamia His Highness received training in Revenue and Judicial matters under the guidance and supervision of the Political Agent, Belgaum, for about 2 years, and was invested with full powers on the 29th October 1924 and the administration of the State was handed over to him on the same date. His Highness is related by marriage to the Ruling Families of Gwalior, Baroda, Dhar, Akalkot and Kagal Junior. His Highness married in April 1922 Princess Laxmidevi, grand-daughter of His Highness Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda. Her Highness gave birth to a daughter on the 7th March 1923 and to a son, the heir-apparent on 13th August 1927 at Poona.

Relatives.

Son.—Shrimant Shiwaram Sawant, Yuvaraj, born on 13th August 1927.

Daughter.—Tillottamaraje, born on 7th March 1923.

Venkatrao Subhanrao Patankar, aged 34, a relative of the Sar Desai and a descendant of Hanmantrao Patankar of Patan in the Satara District. Holds an inam and nemnuk in the State.

Pokharojirao Sambhaji Nimbalkar, aged 32, a relative of the Sar Desai and a descendant of Janrao Nimbalkar. Holds an Inam and nemnuk from the Darbar.

Hanumantrao Dhondjirao Patankar, aged 44, a relative of the Sar Desai and a descendant of Dwarkojirao Patankar of Patan. Holds an Inam and nemnuk from the State.

Yeshwantrao Dharrao Nimbalkar, aged 49, a relative of the Sar Desai and the Raja of Dhar in Central India. Holds a village in Inam and a nemnuk from the State and is an Honorary Magistrate for his Inam village.

Noblemen.—Mahant Shri Ramchandra Anant Bharathi Maharaj, Shri Matha Talaona. Hindu, Maratha, aged 38 years. He was installed as Mahant of the said Matha in 1901. The founder of the Matha was Mahant Shri Parashuram Bharathi, who was the Raj-Guru of the then ruling prince Khem Sawant I. His successors have been revered as Raj-Gurus by the Ruling Family. The Matha receives a nemnuk from the State.

Dattajirao Daulatrao Dalvi. Hindu, Maratha, aged 38 years. One of the principal Sardars of the State. His family is very ancient and is said to have performed most useful military services in olden times. Holds a nemnuk and enjoys certain haks from the State.

Sidsawant Raghsawant Bhonsle. Hindu, Maratha, aged 59. A Sardar of the State. Comes from a very old family that is renowned for good Military services rendered to the State as well as to the British Government. Holds a nemnuk from the State, and is possessed of some landed estate.

Baba Saheb Krishnarao Desai. Hindu, Maratha, aged 41 years. A Sardar of the Sawantwadi State. Holds 25 villages, 3 in Inam and 22 on service Saranjam tenure, and is the wealthiest landholder in the State. His ancestors and specially his grand-father rendered useful services to the State and the British Government during the insurrections of 1845 and 1857.

Shivaram Ramchandra Sabnis. Hindu, Gaud Brahman, aged 59. A hereditary Darakdar of the State. Holds a village in Inam and enjoys some haks pertaining to the office of Sabnis.

Atmaram Nilkanth Chitnis. Hindu, Gaud Brahman, aged 57. A hereditary Darakdar. Belongs to an ancient family which is said to have held and enjoyed the office of Chitnis in the times of the Padshahs

of Prant Kudal and Mahalanihaya, as also in the times of the Sar Desais of Sawantwadi. Enjoys a nemnuk from the State.

Official.—Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, B.A., LL.B. Joined the State Service as Diwan on 10th June 1930. Prior to his appointment as Diwan, Sawantwadi State, he served in the Baroda State as Khangī Karbhari and Subha (Collector).

BIJAPUR AGENCY.

JATH.

Area	980·8 square miles.
Population	82,654.
Revenue	Rs. 3,00,307.
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

Brief History.—Jath is one of the Satara Jahagirs. The ruling family claims descent from Satvajirao Chavan, Patil of Daflapur, to whom a Deshmukhi watan was granted by Ali Shah, King of Bijapur, in 1680. He also acquired Jahagirs of two Mahals, Jath and Karajgi, from the Emperor Aurangzeb in 1700.

2. In 1820, the British Government entered into an agreement with Renukabei, an ancestor of the present Chief, confirming her in the estates she then held. In 1823 Renukabei died and was succeeded by Salubai, who administered the State for ten months and died without leaving male issue. The State was then attached by the Raja of Satara but in 1824 it was granted to Ramrao Narayanrao, a member of the same family. In 1835 Ramrao died leaving no male issue. The Raja of Satara again attached the State and managed it till 1841, when it was granted to Bhagirathibai, the widow of Ramrao. In 1841, with the permission of the Satara Government, Bhagirathibai adopted Bhimrao Bhgavantrao. Bhimrao on his adoption took the name of Amritrao. During Amritrao's minority, Bhagirathibai managed the State till her death in 1845. On her death, Sakhojirao Sawant was appointed Karbhari or Manager and remained in office till Amritrao came of age in 1855. During Amritrao's time the State was under British Administration more than once owing to oppression and mismanagement. Amritrao died on 11th January 1892 without male issue. Ramrao *alias* Abasaheb Dafle was adopted by Lakshmibaisaheb, senior widow of Amritrao and succeeded to the Jahagir on 13th January 1893. He was educated at Rajkumar College at Rajkot and was installed on 11th July 1907 on attaining his majority. He died on 14th August 1928.

Ramrao has left 3 sons and 2 daughters. The eldest son Meherhan Vijayasinh Ramrao *alias* Babasaheb Dafle is the present Chief. He was born on 21st July 1909. He passed the Matriculation examination

of the Bombay University in 1928. He was invested with the powers of the State on 12th January 1929. He has married the eldest sister of the minor Raja Saheb of Akalkot.

Meherban Vijayasinh is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. For the present he conducts the administration with the advice of an Officer whose services have been lent to the State. His designation is "Government Adviser".

The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

The Jath State pays an annual tribute of Rs. 6,400 for Horse Contingent and Rs. 4,847 on account of Sar Deshmukhi rights to the British Government and Rs. 958 for Batti Haks to the Aundh State.

Relatives.

Brothers—

- (1) Shrimant Ajitsinh *alias* Bhausahab born on 15th January 1912.
- (2) Shrimant Udaysinh *alias* Bhayyasaheb born on 6th March 1920.

Sisters—

- (1) Shrimant Soubhagyavati Pramila Raja Akkasaheb, aged 19, married to Shrimant Vikramsinhrao Puar, Yuvaraj of Dewas Senior.
- (2) Shrimant Kamala Raje, aged 14, unmarried.

Principal Nobles—

- (1) Mr. Buvajirao Parshuramrao Dafle, born about 1899. Saranjandhar of Umrani.
- (2) Mr. Anandrao Ravalojirao Desai (Yadav) born about 1867.
- (3) Mr. Anandrao Narsingrao Khanvelkar born on 27th April 1904.

Officials—

- (1) Rao Saheb V. M. Karnik, B.A., born on 14th August 1874, Government Adviser.
- (2) Mr. S. H. Kher, B.A., LL.B., born on 7th October 1888, Karbhari.
- (3) Mr. A. V. Khasnis, born on 3rd January 1881, Sub-Judge.
- (4) Mr. H. V. Uplap, born on 20th May 1884, Mamlatdar.

DHARWAR AGENCY.

SAVANUR.

Area	70 square miles.
Population	16,830.
Revenue	Rs. 1,91,396.
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The Savanur State consists of 25 villages. The ruling family claims descent from the Miyana Tribe of Pathans.

Abdur Rauf Khan, the founder of the Pathan family of Savanur, obtained in 1680 from the Emperor Aurangzeb the grant of the Jahagir of Bankapur, Torgal and Azimnagar with a command of 7,000 horse. The family though connected by marriage with Tippu Sultan was entirely stript of its possessions by him, and the Nawab sought the protection of the Peshwa, from whom he received a pension of Rs. 48,000 a year. Through the intervention of General Wellesley, this was subsequently converted into a grant of territory, yielding an equal amount of revenue.

As this State was rather a grant in lieu of pension than an independent Jahagir, the British Government on its accession to the sovereignty of the Southern Maratha Country, exercised complete jurisdiction over Savanur, but when the grades of privileged classes were formed, the Nawab was placed in the first rank, and in consideration of the former high position and power of the family, was declared to be no longer subject to the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the District. Nawab Abdul Dalel Khan impressed in the most favourable manner all who were brought into contact with him and received several gratifying tokens of the confidence of Government. In 1857 Nawab Abdul Dalel Khan was invested with full criminal jurisdiction including the powers of life and death. After three years he received full civil jurisdiction. In 1860 complete civil jurisdiction was conferred, as a special mark of Government favour, on the then ruling Nawab, Abdul Dalel Khan.

Abdul Dalel Khan died in 1862, and was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Abdul Khair Khan, who received in 1866 an adoption sanad. He died in May 1868. He was succeeded by his son Abdul Dalel Khan who died in 1884 without any issue, and was succeeded by Abdul Tabriz Khan. On his succession a nazarana of Rs. 28,790 was levied.

Nawab Abdul Tabriz Khan died on the 26th July 1892 and was succeeded on the 30th January 1893 by his son, Abdul Majid Khan who was born on the 7th October 1890. On the death of his father, in 1892, the present Chief, Nawab Abdul Majid Khan, a boy 2 years old, was placed under guardianship, and the administration of the State was entrusted to a Diwan under the direct superintendence of the Collector and Political Agent, Dharwar. On the 1st August, 1900 the young

Nawab was sent to the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. The Nawab left Rajkot at the end of March 1908 and went for a short time to Bareilly and afterwards joined the Mayo College at Ajmer. He joined the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun in April 1909. On the completion of his training with the Cadet Corps the Nawab was installed on the *Gadi* on the 12th November 1912. The State was under British management continuously from 1868 to 1912 with the exception of two brief periods. The administration was conducted on lines practically similar to those of the administration in the adjoining British territory.

The Nawab was appointed an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces on the 28th November 1912 and Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Lord Sydenham on 13th August 1912 and to His Excellency Lord Willingdon on 8th May 1913. The Nawab went on active service with the Indian Expeditionary Force employed in the Persian Gulf in November 1914. He was Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir A. Barret, General Officer Commanding the Expeditionary Force (D). He left on the 12th November 1914 to take up his appointment and returned to India on the 20th April 1915. He was mentioned in despatches. In recognition of services rendered in connection with the War, he was promoted to the Honorary rank of Captain in the Army on 1st January 1918. He was appointed Adjutant to the Body Guard of His Excellency Lord Willingdon on the 24th July 1917 and he is now Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. When the Afghan War broke out in 1919 the Nawab placed his personal services at the disposal of the British Government for the second time.

The Nawab exercises full powers in Civil and Criminal matters as regards his own subjects.

The Nawab is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay.

Relatives.—The Nawab has three daughters. The eldest was born on 4th October 1914, the second on 14th August 1923 and the third on 3rd May 1927. A son and heir was born to the Nawab in March 1929.

Sardar Abdul Hayat Khan Farzand Abdul Latifkhan, was born in the year 1879, and was entered in the list of Second Class Sardars of the Deccan in 1910. His grand-father was also a Second Class Sardar.

Sardar Abdul Majid Khan Farzand Abdul Fayazkhan was born in the year 1884 and was entered in the list of Second Class Sardars of the Deccan in the year 1908. His father was also a Second Class Sardar of the Deccan.

Officials.—Mr. K. G. Kalghatgi, L.C.E., Retired District Deputy Collector and now Diwan of this State, was born in the year 1857.

Mr. Bhimacharya Venkatacharya Raichur, First Class Sub-Judge, Savanur, was born in the year 1873. He was Public Prosecutor during the time of the British Administration and has been the Sub-Judge of this State since 1924.

Mr. Muhammadsab Abdul Khadar is the Chief Police Officer of the State. He was born in the year 1873 and entered the Police Department in the year 1912. He has been the Chief Police Officer of this State since 1922.

Mr. S. D. Desai, L. M.&S., Chief Medical Officer of this State, was born in the year 1884.

Mr. P. S. Venkateshvar Iyer, B.A., Head Master, High School, Savanur, was born in the year 1875 and entered the State Service in the year 1927.

Mr. H. S. Huddar, Huzur Chitnis, was born in the year 1881 and entered the State Service in the year 1902. He was promoted to be Huzur Chitnis in the year 1912. He belongs to a loyal and old Brahmin family of Savanur.

Mr. B. H. Kulkarni, Personal Assistant to the Nawabsaheb, was born in the year 1877. He entered the State service in the year 1904. He comes from a respectable Brahmin family and holds lands both in British India and in this State.

KAIRA AGENCY.

CAMBAY.

Area	350 square miles.
Population	71,715.
Revenue	Rs. 10,39,695.
Salute	11 guns.

Brief history.—The history of Cambay divides itself into three parts, an early period lasting till 1304, when the Musalmans finally conquered Anhilwada : a middle period from 1304 to 1730 when Cambay formed part of the Musalman Kingdom and province of Gujarat : and a modern period from 1730 when Cambay became a distinct State. In 1818 the British Resident was withdrawn from Cambay and the Collector of Kaira was appointed Political Agent.

The founder of the present family was Mirza Jafr Najam-ud-Daulah Mominkhan I the last but one of the Mahomedan Governors of Gujarat. He died in 1743.

The present ruler is His Highness Mirza Hussein Yavar Khan Saheb, born 16th May 1911. He succeeded on 21st January 1915 on the death of his father and was invested with the ruling powers of his State on the 13th December 1930. The ruler is a Shiah Moghul of the Najumisani family of Persia. His hereditary title is Najum-ud-Daulah Mumtaz-ul-Mulk Mominkhan Bahadur Dilavarjang. The State has first class jurisdiction with powers to try capital offences except in the case of European British subjects.

Relatives.—Mirza Muhammad Kulikhan, cousin, being the son of the late Nawab's younger brother by name Najumkhan. Born in 1882. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Was in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years. Has two sons.

Official.—Rao Bahadur A. K. Kulkarni, B.A., of the Bombay Provincial Service—Dewan.

KOLABA AGENCY.

JANJIRA.

Area	377 square miles.
Population	98,530.
Revenue	About 8 lakhs.
Salute	11 guns (local salute 13 guns).

Brief history.—The State originally formed part of the dominions of Nizamshahi Kings of Ahmednagar. In 1600, Ahmednagar was taken by the Moghuls and though the great Malik Amber soon after recovered most of the territory for his king, local records show that until 1618, the governors of Janjira were Moghul officers. In 1618, an Abyssinian by name Sidi Surul Khan was appointed governor. In 1620 Sidi Surul Khan was succeeded by Sidi Yakut Khan, and in the following year, by Sidi Amber, who achieved independence and became the founder of a dynasty. The rulers belonging to this dynasty were called Nawabs and this title was conferred upon them by Emperor Aurangzeb.

The Marathas and Peshwas were constantly at war with the Sidi Nawabs of Janjira, whom they tried for more than a century to deprive of their possessions; but the latter were able to hold their own during the whole of that unceasing struggle. However, about the year 1776 A.D., one Sheikhji, who was then the Chief Subhedar of Janjira treacherously entered into a secret treaty with the Peshwa and joined him with the large army under his command. He also managed to gain over to his side some of the other subhedars in the Janjira Fort. This weakened the power of the Sidi Nawab to a great extent and eventually he was obliged to enter into a treaty by which he had to surrender to the Peshwa five out of his 11 Mahals, *viz.*, Tala, Nizampur, Ghosala, Birwadi, Goregaon, and half of the tappa of Goil.

A treaty of alliance, both offensive and defensive, was concluded between this State and the British Government on 6th December 1733.

In 1759, the Janjira Nawab obtained possession of Jafarabad on the coast of Kathiawar and established his rule there by appointing his Sardars and officers to manage its affairs.

Some years after Sidi Ebrahimkhan came to the throne in 1848, quarrels arose between him and Sidi Sardars of Janjira and the Government of Bombay finding that there was disorder in the State arranged

in 1867 to provide an independent Court to try serious offences. From this time correspondence with Government began to be carried on through the Political Officer. In 1870, the Sidi Sardars, taking advantage of the Nawab's absence in Bombay, revolted against him, declared him deposed and placed the late Nawab Sidi Ahmad Khan, then a minor, on the throne. Sidi Ibrahimkhan, however, was reinstated on the *gadi* by the Government of Bombay on his agreeing to fulfil certain terms. The Collector of Kolaba was made Political Agent, and the resident officer was made his assistant. In 1873, the Sidi Sardars submitted to Sidi Ibrahimkhan.

On the death of Sidi Ibrahimkhan in 1879, a dispute arose as to who should be placed on the *gadi*. The people in the fort of Janjira elected his son Sidi Mahomed Baxi. As, however, he was a son by a *nika* wife of inferior rank, the Government of India recognised Sidi Ahmadkhan as the legitimate son by a married wife of equal rank of Sidi Ibrahimkhan. He ruled for 40 years and died in May 1922. He had the honour of being appointed G.C.I.E.

The present Ruler of the State is His Highness Sidi Muhammadkhan Sidi Ahmadkhan, Nawab Saheb of Janjira. He is a minor aged sixteen years and is attending the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. As he is a minor the State is being administered by his mother Her Highness Lady Kulsum Begam Saheba, who has been appointed Regent of the State. She is assisted by a Dewan appointed with the approval of the British Government.

The salute of 9 guns enjoyed by Sidi Ahmadkhan was raised in 1903 to 11 guns and in recognition of services rendered to Government by the State in connection with the Great War a personal salute of 13 guns was conferred on 1st January 1918 on the late Nawab. On 1st January 1921 the Nawab was granted the privilege of enjoying a local salute of 13 guns.

Nobles.—Sidi Dawood Sidi Mahomed. Habshi Suni Musalman, born on 21st May 1873. Son of the eldest half brother of the late Nawab Sahib. Educated in Urdu and Marathi. Cousin of the ruling Chief. He resides at Poona.

2. Mazharul-haq Syed Mahomed Idrusi (Gadiwala Miya). Suni Musalman. Belongs to the Idrusi family. Born on 6th October 1909. Great grand-son of the late Syed Abdul Rahiman. Has the privilege of performing certain religious ceremonies at the installation of the Nawabs on the *gadi*. Holds in *inam* the village of Mandla in the Janjira State and Mumbroli in the Kolaba District.

3. Sidi Ibrahim Sidi Abdul Rahman. Habshi Suni Musalman. Born in 1884. Son of the late Inamdar of Ranavli and Pangloli, and a nephew of the late Nawabsaheb Sir Sidi Ahmadkhan. Is educated in Urdu and Marathi and has been appointed as Customs Inspector, Janjira.

4. Sidi Abdul Rahiman Sidi Hasan. Habshi Suni Musalman. Born on 22nd March 1890. Can read and write Urdu and Marathi. Eldest son of the late Inamdar of Chikhlap. Cousin to the Ruling Chief.

5. Sidi Kasim Sidi Mahomedkhan. Habshi Suni Musalman. Born in 1883. Son of the late Inamdar of Gondghar. Educated in Urdu and Marathi. Cousin to the late Ruling Chief.

Leading Officials.—Mr. Pheroazsha Ratanji Kapadia, B.A., Parsee, Dewan of the State. Born in 1869. He is a retired Deputy Collector, was appointed Dewan in November 1926 with the approval of the British Government.

KOLHAPUR AND SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY AGENCY.

I.—KOLHAPUR.

Area	3,217·1 square miles.
Population	833,726.
Revenue	Rs. 1,05,31,124.
Salute	19 guns.

Brief history.—The Rajas of Kolhapur are the representatives of the younger branch of the family of Shivaji, as the Rajas of Satara were of the elder. After the death of Rajaram, Shivaji's younger son, who was the head of the Maratha power during the captivity of his nephew Sahuji, his widow, Tara Bai, placed her son Shivaji in power. He died in 1712, and was succeeded by Sambhaji, son of Rajaram's younger widow. The Kolhapur family, supported by Ram Chander Pant Amatya, Sarje Rao Ghatge of Kagal, and other powerful Chiefs, long struggled to retain the supremacy among the Marathas, but were compelled to yield precedence to Sahuji, who by treaty in 1731 recognised Kolhapur as a distinct and independent principality.

On the death of Sambhaji in 1760, the direct descendants of Shivaji became extinct. A member of the Bhonsla family was adopted as his successor under the name of Shivaji, and the widow of Sambhaji conducted the administration during the minority. Under her administration the greatest irregularities prevailed both by sea and land, which compelled the British Government to send an expedition against Kolhapur in 1765, which resulted in the conclusion of a commercial Treaty dated the 12th January 1766. The conditions of this treaty, however, were never observed. The Raja signed another Treaty in November 1792, engaging to give compensation for the losses which the merchants had sustained from the year 1785, and to permit the establishment of factories at Malwan and Kolhapur.

The Rani died in 1772. After her death the young Raja was long engaged in war with other Maratha powers, more particularly the Patwardhan family, the Sawant of Wari, and the Nipanihar, and his government was weakened by internal factions. On several occasions, during these struggles, the British Government declined to interfere between the parties. But in 1811, during a war between the Nipanihar and Kolhapur, when the British Resident at Poona was engaged in the

settlement of the southern Maratha Country, a peace was negotiated between the contending parties, and the Raja of Kolhapur concluded a Treaty on the 1st October 1812 with the British Government, by which, in return for the cession of certain forts, he was guaranteed against the aggression of all foreign powers. He also engaged to abstain from hostilities with other States, and to refer all his disputes with other States to the arbitration of the British Government.

Shivaji died in 1812, having ruled for fifty-three years. He left two sons, Shambhu or Aba Sahib, and Shahaji or Bawa Sahib, and was succeeded by the former. In the war with the Peshwa in 1817 Aba Sahib cordially sided with the British Government, and in reward for his services the districts of Chikori and Manoli, which in former years had been wrested from Kolhapur by the Nipaniwar, were restored. In 1821 Aba Sahib was murdered. His infant son died the following year and the succession devolved on Bawa Sahib, who proved an oppressive and profligate ruler. Three times between 1822 and 1829 the British Government was obliged to move a force against him in consequence of his aggressions on other Chiefs, in which he did not respect even British territory, and of the spoliation of his jahagirdars, which drove them to rebellion.

In 1826 he signed a Treaty by which he agreed, *inter alia*, to attend to the advice of the British Government in all matters affecting the public peace. On the last occasion on which a force was moved against him, in 1827, in consequence of his infraction of the 2nd article of the treaty of 1826, he signed a preliminary Treaty which was modified about two years afterwards (in 1829). By this his army was limited to 400 horse and 800 infantry; he was stripped of the districts of Chikori and Manoli and of Akiwat; he was compelled to admit British troops into his forts; to pay Rs. 1,47,948 compensation to certain Jahagirdars; to cede lands as security for the payment; and to accept a minister appointed by the British Government.

Bawa Sahib died on the 29th November 1838, and was succeeded by his son, Shivaji, then a minor. A council of regency was formed, consisting of Shivaji's mother, his aunt, and four officials. Soon after the members of the regency quarrelled, and the young Raja's aunt, Diwan Sahiba, assumed the entire control of the State. The misrule was so great that the British Government, under the provisions of the treaty, interfered and appointed a minister of its own, Daji Krishna Pandit. The efforts he made to reform the administration resulted in a general rebellion, which extended to the neighbouring State of Sawantwari. After the suppression of the rebellion the direct administration of the State was assumed by the British Government during the minority of the Raja, and until he should be fit to be entrusted with powers of government, and the country could be given over to him in a settled and improved condition. The forts of every description were dismantled, and the system of hereditary garrisons was abolished. The military force of the State was disbanded and a local corps entertained in its

stead, and the Kolhapur State was required to pay the expense of suppressing the rebellion. In 1862 the management was restored to the Raja, with whom a new Treaty was concluded in that year. By this treaty the Raja is bound in all matters of importance, to be guided by the advice of the British Government.

During the mutinies of 1857 the Raja remained faithful in his allegiance to the British Government, but his younger brother, Chima Sahib, joined the rebels. He was subsequently imprisoned, and died in confinement.

Raja Shivaji, who had received the right of adoption in 1862, died in 1866, when the succession of his nephew and adopted son, Rajaram, then sixteen years of age, was recognised by the British Government. During the minority of the young Raja the administration of the State again devolved upon the British Government, and a British officer was appointed to superintend his education until he should attain the age of nineteen.

In 1870 Raja Rajaram proceeded on a tour through Europe, but died at Florence in November of that year without leaving any issue. There was no near blood relation of the late Raja eligible for adoption, but Government declared its willingness to recognise as his successor any person who might be selected as most fitting and acceptable to the family and the principal persons of the State, even though he might not fulfil all the conditions required by Hindu law and the custom of the Kolhapur family. Their unanimous choice fell upon Narayan Rao Bhonsle, son of Dinkar Rao, the head of the Khanvat Bhonsles and next-of-kin to the Kolhapur family, and it was confirmed by the British Government. He was accordingly installed as Raja of Kolhapur in October 1871, and took the name of Shivaji.

Raja Shivaji had begun to show signs of insanity in 1879, which unfortunately developed; and in 1882 a committee of medical officers pronounced him incurable. A council consisting of the Jahagirdar of Kagal as regent and three members was thereupon appointed to conduct the administration. Raja Sahib died in December 1883, and was succeeded by Yeshwant Rao Baba Sahib Ghatge, the eldest son of the regent, whose adoption by Anandibai Sahiba Rani, Shivaji's widow, was sanctioned by Government. The young Raja assumed the title of Sahu II (Shahaji) Chhatrapati, and the administration continued to be conducted by the regency council. On the death of the Jahagirdar of Kagal which took place in March 1886, the Political Agent, under the orders of Government, took his place as president of the council for a few months, till in November of that year Government appointed the diwan to be president.

On the 2nd April 1894 Sahu Chhatrapati was formally installed. In 1895 the last clause of the 7th article of the agreement of 1862, by which the Raja of Kolhapur had been compelled to refer sentences, of death to the authority of the Government of Bombay, was so modified as to remove this restriction on the Raja's power.

In 1895 Raja Sahu Chhatrapati was created a Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India ; on the 23rd May 1900 he was granted, as a hereditary distinction, the title of Maharaja, and in 1903 he was appointed a Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

In June 1903 the residuary jurisdiction in the Feudatory States which under article 8 of the agreement of 1862 was exercised by the Political Agent, was to a great extent restored to the Kolhapur Darbar, as a mark of appreciation of Maharaja Sahu Chhatrapati's administration.

In early times the internal government of the State was modelled on that of Shivaji ; and most of the larger jagirs in Kolhapur are still held by the successors of the old ministers of the State, to whom they were originally granted. These Jagirdars pay nazarana to the parent State on the occasion of a succession and a money contribution at fixed rates in lieu of service. The attached list shows the nine principal feudatories of the Maharaja of Kolhapur.

Particulars regarding the Feudatory Jahagirdars of Kolhapur.

No.	Name of Feudatory Estate.	Name of present holder.	Title of designation.	Caste.	Year of birth.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Gross revenue.
1	Vishalgad . . .	Abajirao Krishna alias Abasaheb.	Pant Pratinidhi .	Deshastha Brahman.	1868	235	35,258	3,19,000
2	Bayda . . .	Parashramrao Madhavrao alias Bhausaheb.	Pant Amatya .	Do.	1907	243	44,680	1,58,779
3	Kagal (Senior) . . .	Jayasingrao Abassheb Ghatge.	Sarjerav Vajar-atma-ab.	Maratha	1917	115.1	45,324	3,07,129
4	Kapsi . . .	Santajirao Jaysinhrao alias Baba Saheb Ghorpade.	Senapati . . .	Do.	1902	33.1	11,747	1,22,957
5	Torgal . . .	Narsojirao Murrarao alias Balasaheb Shinde.	Senakhaskhel .	Do.	1910	137.2	12,535	84,079
6	Ichalkaranji . . .	Narayanrao Govind alias Babasaheb Ghorpade.	Pant Sachiv . . .	Konkanastha Brahman.	1872	241	60,336	6,05,199
7	Kagal (Junior) . . .	Dattajirao Balasaheb Ghatge.	Sarjerao . . .	Maratha	1874	17.3	6,110	1,31,998
8	Himat Bahadur . . .	Udajirao Ranajirao alias Abasaheb Chavan.	Himat Bahadur .	Do.	1877	49.1	17,886	78,702
9	Sar Lashkar . . .	Baba Raje Nimbalkar .	Sar Lashkar Bahadur.	Do.	1915	21.6	6,496	58,826

Lieutenant-Colonel His Highness Sir Rajaram Chhatrapati Maharaj, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is the present Maharaja of Kolhapur and is descended from the younger branch of Shivaji, the founder of the Mahratta Empire. The Rulers of Kolhapur bear the distinctive honorific title of "Chhatrapati Maharaj". His Highness is the eldest surviving son of His late Highness Shri Shahu Chhatrapati who died on the 6th May 1922. His Highness was born on the 31st July 1897 and received his education partly in Kolhapur and partly in England under the guardianship of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Irwin. Before returning to India he travelled in the United States of America and Japan. On his return to India His Highness studied at the Ewing Agricultural College at Allahabad. Succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his father on the 6th May 1922. Speaks and writes English fluently, has a fine physique, is a good sportsman, a great rider and a first class whip. His Highness has two wives, the Senior Maharani being Her Highness Tarabaisaheb Maharaj, granddaughter of His Highness Sir Sayajirao Gaikwad, Maharaja of Baroda and the second, Her Highness Vijayamala Ranisaheb Maharaja, daughter of Meherban Atmaramrao Mohite of Tanjore.

His Highness takes a keen interest in administration and during his rule has introduced many reforms and developed the commercial and industrial resources of his State.

FEUDATORY JAHAGIRS OF KOLHAPUR.

(a) VISHALGAD.

The present Jahagirdar of Vishalgad Meherban Abajirao Krishna, is a representative of the family of the old minister of Shivaji's time called the Pant Pratinidhi. Is a Deshastha Brahmin and was born in 1868. Was educated at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Was invested by the Political Agent, on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur with powers to administer his Estate in November 1891. He has three sons. His eldest son Bhavanrao Babasaheb, the heir-apparent, is a graduate of the University of Bombay, and is looking after the administration for the Pant Pratinidhi for the last 10 years. His eldest grand-son is 17 years old.

(b) BAVDA.

Meherban Parashramrao Madhavrao *alias* Bhausahab Pant Amatya is the present Jahagirdar of Bavda. He is a representative of the old Brahmin family of the Minister in Shivaji's time styled Pant Amatya. Was born on the 17th February 1907 and succeeded to the Jahagir on the demise of his father Madhavrao Moreshwar Pant Amatya, on the 23rd July 1929. Is a Deshastha Brahmin. Being a minor the administration of the Jahagir is carried on under the supervision of the Darbar and the Resident of Kolhapur. He is being educated under an English Guardian.

(c) KAGAL (SENIOR).

Meherban Jayasingrao Abasaheb Ghatge, Sarjerao Vijarat-Ma-ab is the present Jahagirdar of Kagal (Senior). The Jahagirdars of Kagal Senior who are Mahrattas enjoy the title of Sarjerao Vajarat-Ma-ab. The present Jahagirdar was born on 8th July 1917. He received education for some months at Rajkot. He is now being educated under an English Guardian. The present Jahagirdar being a minor, the administration of his Jahagir is carried on under the supervision of the Kolhapur Darbar and the Resident at Kolhapur. The Jagahirdar has three younger brothers, Hindurao Babasaheb, Sakhamrao and Yeshwantrao Appasaheb, the second of whom was given in adoption in 1924 in the Kenavadekar Ghatge family.

(d) KAPSI.

Meherban Santajirao Jayasingrao Ghorpade is the representative of the Mahratta family of the Minister in Shivaji's time called the Senapati of Kapsi. Was born in 1902. Has been educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Succeeded to the estate on the death of his father Jayasingrao in July 1910. Was invested with powers of administration in 1924 by His Highness. Has a son who is 5 years old.

(e) TORGAL.

Meherban Narsojirao Murarrao Shinde, Senakhaskhel Jahagirdar of Torgal, Hindu Mahratta was born in July 1910. The minor Jahagirdar has been placed in charge of Captain B. H. Hopkins, guardian to the Kagal Kumars and Torgal Jahagirdar and is receiving his education under Mr. N. N. Doshi, B.A., a teacher in the Rajaram High School, Kolhapur. The Kolhapur Darbar in consultation with the Resident at Kolhapur and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, manages the Jahagir.

(f) ICHALKARANJI.

Meherban Narayanrao Govind Ghorpade Pant Sachiv, a Kokanastha Brahmin, is the present Jahagirdar of Ichalkaranji. Was born in 1871 and succeeded to the Jahagir as the adopted son of the late Jahagirdar in 1876. Was educated at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. Was invested by the Political Agent on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur with the powers of his Jahagir in June 1892. He is also a First Class Sardar of the Deccan.

(g) KAGAL (JUNIOR).

Meherban Dattajirao *alias* Balasaheb Ghatge Sarjerao, a Mahratta, is the present Jahagirdar of Kagal (Junior). Was born on the 7th July 1874 and succeeded to the Jahagir on the death of his father

Narayanrao. Was educated privately along with his nephew His Highness the late Maharaja of Kolhapur, and at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur. Was invested by His Highness the late Maharaja of Kolhapur with the powers of his estate in March 1898. Has two sons.

(h) HIMMAT BAHADUR.

Meherban Udajirao *alias* Abasaheb Chavan, a Mahratta is a representative of the Himmat Bahadur family. Was born in 1876 and as the adopted son of the late Himmat Bahadur succeeded to the Jahagir in 1881. Received his education at the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and was invested by His Highness the late Maharaja of Kolhapur with the powers of his Jahagir in 1901. Has one son.

(i) SAR LASHKAR BAHADUR.

Meherban Baba Raje Nimbalkar is the present representative of the Mahratta family styled Sar Lashkar Bahadur. Was born on the 25th December 1915, and succeeded to the Jahagir on the demise of his father Sar Lashkar Bahadur Sultanrao, on the 24th December 1928. Being a minor the administration of the Jahagir is being carried on under the supervision of the Darbar and the Resident at Kolhapur. He is being educated under an English Guardian.

Officials of the Kolhapur State.—(1) Diwan Bahadur Anna Babaji Latthe, M.A., LL.B., Diwan of Kolhapur. Born in 1878. Educated in the Deccan College, Poona. Was appointed Professor of English in the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, in 1906. From 1911 to 1914, he worked as Educational Inspector in the Kolhapur State. From 1915 to 1925 he practised as a pleader at Belgaum. Was appointed Adviser to His Highness in October 1925. Worked as the Officiating Diwan till the end of December 1925. Was appointed Diwan of Kolhapur in January 1926.

(2) Mr. Atmaram Bhimaji Achrekar, M.A., LL.B., Home Minister. Born 1892. Educated at the Fergusson College, Poona, the Wilson College and the Government Law School, Bombay. Joined Kolhapur State Service in May 1926. Served as Legal Remembrancer, Nayab Diwan, Finance Minister and at present occupies the position as Home Minister and Councillor to His Highness the Chhatrapati Maharajasahab, Kolhapur.

(3) *Chief Judge and Judicial Minister.*—Mr. A. B. Chaugule, B.A., LL.B. Born on the 17th October 1882. Educated at Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and Deccan College, Poona, where he graduated in 1905. Served in various appointments in the Kolhapur State until appointed to the post of Chief Judge.

(4) *Chief Revenue Officer and Revenue Minister.*—Mr. Shankarrao Abajirao Indulkar, B.A. Born in 1891. Was brought up by His late Highness Sir Shri Shahu Chhatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur. Held

various offices in the State from 1919 until his appointment as Chief Revenue Officer in 1925.

(5) *Chief Secretary*.—Rao Saheb Dadasaheb Appajirao Surve. Born 7th February 1903. Received the title of Rao Saheb on 1st March 1929.

(6) *Financial Secretary*.—Mr. Dattajirao Madhavrao Bhosle. Born 15th June 1903.

(7) *Private Secretary*.—Mr. Balvant Ishwarrao Powar. Born on the 5th August 1893. Appointed Private Secretary to His Highness on 2nd January 1926.

II. SOUTHERN MARATHA COUNTRY STATES.

(1) MUDHOL.

Area	368 square miles.
Population	60,140.
Revenue	Rs. 5,11,094.
Salute	9 guns.

Second Lieutenant (Honorary) Meherban Sir Malojirao Venkatrao *alias* Nana Saheb Ghorpade, K.C.I.E., Raja, is the present ruler of the State. The founder of the family was Sujjan Sinha who came to the Deccan to seek his fortune and was granted this State by Allauddin Hassan, the founder of the Bahamani Kingdom. The old title of the family was "Suryawanshi Raghuwanshi Ghelot Sisodia and Rana" but was subsequently changed to "Bhosle" and lastly to "Ghorpade" as one of the ancestors of the Raja scaled and succeeded in taking an impregnable fort in the Konkan with the help of an iguana called "Ghorpad", by which the King was so pleased that he called him by the name of Ghorpade and granted him the hereditary title of Raja.

The present Raja was born in 1884 and succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his father in 1900 and was invested with the full powers of his State in 1904. Every Department in the State is receiving his personal attention. He has made primary education free in the State. Takes keen interest in agriculture. In recognition of his services in connection with the Great War, the rank of 2nd-Lieutenant, which was temporary, was confirmed and a permanent salute of 9 guns was conferred on him at the same time. The Raja has been selected as a member of the Chamber of Princes.

On the death of his first wife the Raja married a second wife Shrimati Soubhagyavati Parvati Devi Ranisaheb, the daughter of K. S. Mohabatsingji of Moda near Jamnagar.

Officials.—Rao Bahadur Mangesh Vital Mudbidri, B.A., retired Deputy Collector, Dharwar, is appointed Diwan of Mudhol.

2. Captain Raghunandan Sing (Lent Service), Officer Commanding Sujjan Sinh Infantry, Mudhol.

3. P. Y. Phadtare, B.A., LL.B., Private Secretary, District Judge and Small Causes Court Judge.

4. Dr. Arthur S. Desai, M.B., B.S., Chief Medical Officer.

5. Mr. K. B. Kaktikar, First Class Sub-Judge and Nyayadhish.

6. Mr. S. V. Ranga Rao Kadam, B.A., B.L., Joint First Class Sub-Judge and First Class Magistrate.

7. Mr. R. S. Antrolkar, Mamlatdar.

8. Mr. V. S. Swadi, Auditor.

9. Mr. S. G. Savant, Inspector of Police.

(2) SANGLI.

Area	1,136 square miles.
Population	2,21,321.
Revenue	Rs. 13,50,000.
Salute	9 guns dynastic and 11 guns personnel.

Lieutenant (Honorary) His Highness Sir Chintamanrao Dhundirao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., is the present ruler of the Sangli State and is descended from Harbhat, the founder of the family, which rose to distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. His Highness was born on the 14th February 1890, and was placed on the *Gadi*, while a minor, in 1903, in succession to the late Chief, Dhundiraj Chintaman Patwardhan, who died heirless in 1901. He received his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and was invested with full powers of administration on the 2nd June 1910. His Highness has 4 daughters and 2 sons. Both the sons are being educated at the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun. His Highness is a member of the Chamber of Princes and has been selected a member of the Standing Committee of the Chamber. In recognition of his services connected with the Great European War, the military rank of Honorary Lieutenant was conferred on His Highness on the 14th October 1919. He was appointed a K.C.I.E., on the 1st January 1923.

His Highness the Chief takes keen interest in the administration of his State and has introduced many reforms in the State. His Highness represented the smaller States at the Indian Round Table Conference. The name of the Rani Saheb is Her Highness Shrimant Soubhagyawati Lady Saraswatibai Saheb. She had the honour of being the recipient of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the First Class on the 3rd June 1929.

Officials.—Mr. Ramchandra Sadashiv Athavle, B.A., Diwan.

Principal Sardars.—(a) Meherban Nilkantharao Vithojirao Chavan, Himmat Bahadur is the present Saranjamdar of the villages of Digraj and Karnal. Was born on the 23rd August 1901. He represents the senior branch of the family. This Military Saranjam was created in 1738 by Shri Shahu Chhatrapati, Raja of Satara, for conspicuous military services rendered by the family. The family enjoys the title of Himmat Bahadur.

(b) Meherban Kedarrao Bhavanrao Shinde, Sub-Saranjamdar of Mhaisal. Was born on the 19th March 1864 and was educated partly in the Rajaram High School at Kolhapur and partly in the Rajkumar College at Rajkot. The Saranjam was originally created by Shahu Chhatrapati, Raja of Satara, in 1738, for conspicuous military services rendered by the family. In appreciation of his personal merit the Sangli Darbar have invested him with Civil, Criminal and Revenue powers within the limits of his Saranjam village. The income of the Saranjam is a little over Rs. 20,000 a year.

(c) Meherban Muhammadsaheb vallad Abdulsahab Khatib, Inamdar of Khamkharhatti. Is one of the oldest Mohamedan Inamdars of the Sangli State. Was born in 1860 and is well educated. The village of Khamkharhatti was granted to his family in Inam in the year 1670 by the then Emperor of Delhi.

(3) MIRAJ (SENIOR).

Area	242 square miles.
Population	82,580.
Revenue	Rs. 4,31,817.
Salute	Nil.

The present Chief of Miraj (Senior) is Sir Gangadharrao Ganesh *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, K.C.I.E., Chitpavan Brahmin, born in 1866. He is the descendant of Harbhat, whose family rose to distinction during the Peshwas' rule. After being adopted by the widow of the late Chief in 1875, he was invested with the powers of the State on 1st February 1887. He was appointed K.C.I.E. in 1903 at the time of the Delhi Darbar. The Chief was married to Shri Umabaisaheb who is now dead and from whom he has two sons and two daughters.

Relatives.—The eldest son Shri Narayanrao Tatyasaheb born in 1898 is the heir-apparent. He has a son named Shri Madhavrao, born in 1922.

Hariharrao Dadasaheb, the second son of the Chief, was born in 1901.

Noblemen—

1. Meherban Dattajirao Shinde of Narwad, Sub-Saranjamdar.
2. Meherban Dattajirao Yeshwantrao Shinde of Kavathe Guland, Sub-Saranjamdar.
3. Meherban Vinayakrao Shripatrao *alias* Bhayasaheb Patwardhan (adopted), Tainatdar.
4. Meherban Vishnurao Vinayakrao Kurlekar (minor), Tainatdar.

Officials—

1. Mr. B. V. Thanedar, B.A. LL.B., State Karbhari.
2. Mr. B. K. Joshi, B.A., LL.B., Joint State Karbhari.
3. Mr. V. S. Gholkar, B.A., Sir Nyayadhis.
4. Mr. D. S. Bhadbhade, M.B., B.S., Chief Medical Officer.
5. Mr. B. K. Bagalkote, B.A., Chief Secretary to the Chief.
6. Mr. L. K. Ogale, Khasgi Karbhari and Private Secretary to the Chief.
7. Mr. D. G. Apte, Revenue Secretary to the heir-apparent.
8. Mr. V. P. Bedekar, B.Sc., B.E., State Engineer.
9. Mr. R. B. Bedekar, Treasury Officer and City Magistrate.

(4) MIRAJ (JUNIOR).

Area	196½ square miles.
Population	34,665.
Revenue	Rs. 3,59,350.
Salute	Nil.

Meherban Madhavrao Harihar *alias* Babasaheb Patwardhan, Chitpavan Brahmin, born in 1889, is the present Chief. Son of the late Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan, Chief of Kurundwad (Senior). Was selected as successor to the *Gadi* in 1899. Was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Was invested with full powers on the 17th March 1909.

Relatives.

- Sons.*—(1) Kumar Chintamanrao *alias* Balasaheb, born on the 3rd of December 1909.
- (2) Kumar Hariharrao *alias* Dadasaheb, born on the 23rd of May 1911.
- (3) Kumar Krishnarao *alias* Appasaheb, born on the 29th of May 1916.

Officials.—Mr. Balkrishna Bhikaji Sardesai, B.A., LL.B., State Karbhari.

(5) JAMKHANDI.

Area	524 square miles.
Population	1,01,195.
Revenue	Rs. 9,57,985.
Salute	Nil.

Meherban Shankarrao Parashuramrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan is the present ruler of the State. Is the descendant of Harbhat of Kotavade in the Ratnagiri District, the founder of the family which rose to

distinction during the rule of the Peshwas. Is a Chitpavan Brahmin and a first class Sardar of the Deccan. Born on the 5th November 1906. Received education in the Sardar's High School, Belgaum and the Rajaram College, Kolhapur. Succeeded to the *Gadi* on the death of his father the late Sir Parashuramrao Bhausaheb, on the 25th February 1924. Was invested with full powers of his State on the 27th May 1926. Has been appointed an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Is very fond of out-door games. Takes great interest in the cause of education. He has been elected President of the Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, Poona. Is a Representative Member of the Chamber of Princes on behalf of the Southern States in the Bombay Presidency.

Relatives.—The Chief is married to Shrimati Lilavatibaisaheb, daughter of the Jahagirdar of Bavada. Has a son 4 years old named Shri Parashuramrao Bhausaheb and a daughter Shri Indira Raje *alias* Taisaheb who is in her 3rd year.

Shri Lady Ramabaisaheb Patwardhan, is the Dowager Rani of Jamkhandi. She was the Regent-in-Council during the minority of the present Chief.

Nobles and Tainatdars.—

Mr. Vinayakrao Vasudeorao Yadwadkar, resides at Jamkhandi and has a yearly Nemnuk of Rs. 2,010.

Mr. Ganapatrao Vishvanath Ambekar, resides at Pandharpur and has a yearly Nemnuk of Rs. 1,170.

Mr. Vinayakrao Dattatraya Ambekar, resides at Pandharpur and has a yearly Nemnuk of Rs. 1,080.

Mr. Mahadev Damodar Nandrekar. Has a Nemnuk of Rs. 1,110 per year.

Mr. Rangangouda Kenchangouda Nadgir of Kundgol has an income of Rs. 70,000.

Officials.—Ramchandra Keshav Bal, Esq., B.A., LL.B., retired Judge, Small Cause Court, Poona, is appointed State Karbhari of Jamkhandi.

(6) KURUNDWAD (SENIOR).

Area	182½ square miles.
Population	38,760.
Revenue	Rs. 3,31,870.
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

The Chief Meherban Chintamanrao Bhalchandrarao *alias* Balasaheb Patwardhan is a Konkanastha Brahmin and was born in 1921. He is

a minor and his mother Dowager Ranisaheb Shrimant Sitabaisaheb *alias* Maisaheb who comes of the Kale family of Tasgaon and Poona, has been appointed Regent during the Chief's minority. Shrimant Soubhagyavati Yamutai *alias* Akkasaheb the step sister of the late Chief Shrimant Bhalchandraro Annasaheb was born in 1908. She has been given in marriage to Mr. M. D. Bhat, B.A., Bar.-at-Law, I.C.S. The Chief succeeded his father in 1927.

Officials.—Mr. Lakshman Keshav Phansalkar, B.A., LL.B., is the State Karbhari appointed by Government.

Nobles—

Chintamanrao Ganpat Patwardhan, Inamdar of Majrewadi in Kurundwad Taluka.

Dinkarrao Vinayakrao Ghorpade of Kurundwad is a minor. His guardian is Laxmibai, widow of Ganpatrao Hindurao Ghorpade, minor's paternal uncle.

Vinayakrao Narsinh Deshpande, Inamdar of Budhihal in Angol Taluka.

Annaji Shankar Nadgonda, Inamdar of Ambewadi in Angol Taluka.

Umajirao Nagojirao Desai, Inamdar of Gojge and Bekinkere in Angol Taluka.

(7) KURUNDWAD (JUNIOR).

Area	114 square miles.
Population	34,288.
Revenue	Rs. 2,70,928.
Salute	<i>Nil</i> .

The Kurundwad State was partitioned in 1855 by the British Government, as a special case; the elder branch being named Kurundwad Senior State while the three younger branches together became the Kurundwad Junior State. These younger branches were not brought under the Regulations and one of the three younger Chiefs was invested with full Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction as a recognition of their loyal conduct during the Mutiny of 1857. One of the three younger Chiefs, Trimbakrao, died in 1869 without male issue and his share of the Saranjam was bestowed on the remaining two younger Chiefs. These two shares are not recognised as distinct Estates and the Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction over the Estates as a whole is at present vested entirely in Meherban Madhavrao Ganpatrao *alias* Bhausaheb Patwardhan. He is a First Class Sardar. Was born in 1875 and invested with full powers in 1912. He is a very good whip and also fond of music. He has a son named Ganpatrao *alias* Bapusaheb who is an Under-Graduate of the Bombay University. He has two sons and two daughters.

Vinayakrao Hariharrao *alias* Nanasaheb Patwardhan is the other Chief of the Kurundwad (Junior) State. Eldest son of Hariharrao Dajisaheb, the late Chief of Kurundwad (Junior). A First Class Sardar. Was

born in 1877. Looks after the Revenue affairs of his share in the Jahagir. He has four brothers by name Trimbakrao *alias* Aba Saheb, Moreshwarrao *alias* Appa Saheb, Nilkanthrao *alias* Dada Saheb and Dhundirao *alias* Bhaya Saheb living with him; their relations with each other being very cordial. They all have fair knowledge of English.

Officials.—Mr. A. S. Deshpande, B.A., LL.B., aged 38 years, is the State Karbhari. Joined the State service in 1917 as Huzur Chitnis and was appointed to the present post in 1923.

(8) RAMDURG.

Area	169 square miles.
Population	33,997.
Revenue	Rs. 3,12,058.
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

The present Chief Meherban Ramrao Venkatrao *alias* Raosaheb Bhawe is a Chitpavan Brahmin. Was born in 1895. Completed his studies in the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, got his Diploma in 1913 and secured a gold medal for his proficiency in English. He studied further at Kolhapur under the Rev. Mr. A. Darby, Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur and went on a tour in India with him in 1913. He was sent to Jamkhandi in June 1914 to learn administration. He was invested with the full powers of his State on the 21st January 1915.

Relatives—

The Chief married Shrimati Manutaisaheb, the second daughter of Shrimant Babasaheb Biwalkar, a First Class Sardar, in the year 1913.

A son and heir-apparent was born to the Chief on the 30th July 1925. His name is Shrimant Narayanrao *alias* Appasaheb.

A second son was born to him on 9th March 1928. His name is Shrimant Madhaorao *alias* Bapusaheb.

Leading Personages—

Trimbakrao Ganpatrao *alias* Appasaheb Patwardhan is the Inamdar of a village called Gonnagar. He is a distant relative of the Chief.

Shripad Dixit bin Vasudev Dixit Kurvinkop is the Inamdar of Hulgop.

Radhabai Parshuram Datye is the largest holder of Inam lands in the State. A hamlet known as Melmath is entirely in her possession.

Krishnaji Gururao Gunjekar Esq., B.A., retired Treasury Deputy Collector, Dharwar, is appointed State Karbhari of Ramdurg.

MAHI KANTHA AGENCY.

This Agency lies in the extreme north-east corner of the Bombay Presidency. It is bounded on the north by the hilly tracts of Mewar

and Sirohi, on the east by Dungepur, the Rewa Kantha Agency and the Kaira Collectorate; on the south by the States of Lunawada and Balasinor, the Collectorates of Kaira and Ahmedabad and the Dehgam Mahal of the Baroda State; on the west by the Mahals of Kheralu and Vijapur, the Kadi Prant of the Baroda State, and the Palanpur State. The area of the Agency is 3,124 square miles. The population is 450,478 souls inclusive of that of the States of Idar and Danta, which is 226,351 and 23,023 respectively. The Agency comprises 52 States and Talukas. Of these Idar and Danta enjoy the dynastic salute of 15 and 9 guns respectively. Idar, Vijayanagar and Danta enjoy plenary jurisdiction, 30 Talukas exercise limited powers of jurisdiction while the rest have no jurisdictional authority.

IDAR.

Area	1,669 square miles.
Population	2,26,351.
Revenue	Rs. 14,06,477 on an average of last 3 years.
Salute	15 guns.

Brief. History—The Rathods belong to that section of ancient Kshatriyas or the Warrior Caste of India which is known in history as Solar Race and of which Prince Rama, the Hero of the great Hindu epic Ramanayan was the most illustrious representative. The earliest mention we find of the Rathods in the annals of ancient India is in the Asoka Edicts relating to the Deccan and of the third century B.C. During the succeeding ten or twelve centuries different branches of the clan established more or less effective dominion over different parts of India, *i.e.*, in Gujerat, the Central Provinces, Marwar and notably Kanauj, where during the earlier Mahomedan incursions into this country, they were the most powerful rulers. But during the storm and stress of these frequent invasions the ruling family of Kanauj found it convenient to betake themselves to the scrub and the desert of Rajputana about the end of the twelfth century. Two centuries later, Prince Chanda vanquished and established himself in the seat of the Raja of Mandor near Jodhpur. In 1459 Prince Jodha transferred the capital to Jodhpur which since then has continued to be the metropolis of the now well known State Marwar. Thus, according to history, the lineage of the Rathods is traceable to the third century.

In the days of the Moghul supremacy in India, the scions of the Rathod family of Marwar established different principalities for themselves. In 1729, the two brothers Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji acquired the present State of Idar by the valour of their own arms. Since then the territory of Idar has continued under the sway of Surya-Vanshi (Solar Race) Rathor clan.

His Highness Maharaja Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Daulat Singhji, K.C.S.I., was adopted by His Highness Maharaja Major-General Sir Pratap Singhji, on his accession to the Idar *Gadi* in 1902, and was formally installed on the 21st July 1911, after the abdication of His Highness Sir Pratapsinhji. He was born at Jodhpur on the 12th May 1878 and was educated at Mayo College, Ajmer. The Honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him on the 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. He was appointed a K.C.S.I., on the 1st January 1920.

Relatives.—His Highness has three sons of whom the eldest is Maharaja Kumar Shri Himatsinhji who was born on 2nd September 1899. He is married to the daughter of the Raja of Khandela in Jaipur, Rajputana, who belongs to the Kuchva family. The Second Maharaja Kumar Shri Mansinhji was born on 26th June 1906, and the third Maharaja Kumar Shri Madansinhji on 4th February 1912.

Jagirdars.—The subordinate Jagirdars of the Idar State are divided into three classes :—

- (a) The Bhoomias, in which class are included all subordinate Sardars who were in possession of their Pattas prior to the advent of the present Marwar Dynasty.
- (b) The Sardar Pattawats who are the descendants of the Military Leaders who accompanied Anand Singhji and Rai Singhji, the founders of the present Marwar Dynasty, when they took possession of the State in the year 1718 A.D. and to whom grants of land were made by Maharaja Shiv Singhji in 1741 A.D. on condition of Military Service.
- (c) The Bhayats or Cadets of the Ruling house to whom grants have been made in maintenance.

(a) There are 61 Bhoomia Sardars the principal of whom are as under :—

- (1) *Ghorwada*.—Is under State management owing to minority, the estate comprises 14 villages and has an average annual income of Rs. 9,000.
- (2) *Moti Mori*.—Solanki Jagat Singh Sardar Singh, Thakor of Moti Mori. Born in about 1892. Succeeded his father Sardar Singh who died in 1901. Enjoys revenue powers over his estate which comprises 68 villages, the average revenue of which is Rs. 8,000.
- (3) *Pahala Taka-Tuka*.—Rathor Kusalsingh Naharsingh. Born in about 1876. Succeeded his father Naharsingh in 1920, enjoys revenue powers over his estate which comprises 16 villages and has an average annual revenue of Rs. 5,000.
- (4) *Poshina*.—Vaghela Laxmansingh Udesingh Rao of Poshina. Born in about 1884. Succeeded his father Udesingh in

1908, exercises honorary criminal powers of a Third Class Magistrate granted by the Idar Darbar as a personal favour and enjoys revenue powers over his estate which comprises 52 villages. The average annual revenue of the estate is Rs. 8,000.

- (5) *Derol*.—Is under State management owing to minority. The estate comprises 31 villages, the average revenue of which is Rs. 5,600.
 - (6) *Pal*.—Rathor Prathvisingh Khumansingh Rao of Pal. Born in about 1868. Succeeded his cousin Dalpatsingh in 1887, exercises honorary criminal powers of a First Class Magistrate granted by the Idar Darbar as a personal favour and enjoys revenue powers over his Estate, which comprises 31 villages and has an annual average revenue of Rs. 25,000.
 - (7) *Kheroj*.—The Estate comprises 7 villages and the average annual revenue is Rs. 4,500. The Estate is under State management on account of minority.
- (b) The Principal Sardar Pattawats are as under :—
- (1) *Kukadia*.—Kumpawat Naharsingh Dipsingh, age about 24. Rajaji of Kukadia. Succeeded his father Dipsingh who died in 1923. Enjoys revenue powers over his Estate which comprises 7 villages, and has an average revenue of Rs. 13,000. Exercises honorary powers of a First Class Magistrate granted by the Idar Darbar as a personal favour.
 - (2) *Tintoi*.—The estate is under the management of the State owing to debt as well as minority and has an annual average revenue of Rs. 12,000.
 - (3) *Chandarni*.—Champawat Daulatsingh Jawansingh born in 1882. Rajaji of Chandarni. Succeeded his father Jawansingh in 1903. Exercises honorary criminal powers of a First Class Magistrate granted by the Idar Darbar as a personal favour and enjoys revenue powers over his estate which comprises 7 villages and has an annual average revenue of Rs. 8,000.
 - (4) *Medhasan*.—The estate is under the State management on account of minority. It comprises 11 villages with an annual average revenue of Rs. 17,000.
 - (5) *Ganthiol*.—Jetwat Karansingh Hamirsingh. Born in about 1906. Enjoys revenue powers over his estate which comprises 2 villages. The average annual revenue of the estate is Rs. 10,000.
 - (6) *Undani*.—Kumpawat Amarsingh Kubersingh. Aged 31. Succeeded his father Kubersingh on the 2nd May 1929. Enjoys revenue powers over his Patta, which comprises 5 villages and has an average annual revenue of Rs. 15,000.

- (7) *Mundet.*—Chohan Laxmansingh Indrabhanji, Thakor of Mundeti. Born in about 1887. Succeeded his brother Shivsingh who died in 1901. Enjoys revenue powers over his estate which comprises 21 villages and has an average annual revenue of Rs. 20,000. Also exercises honorary criminal powers of a First Class Magistrate granted by the Durbar as a personal favour.

(c) The following are the principal cadets of the Ruling House of the Idar State :—

- (1) *Soor.*—Rathod Udesingh Jagatsingh, Maharaj of Soor. Succeeded his brother Samat Singh in 1928. Exercises honorary criminal powers of a Second Class Magistrate granted by the Darbar as a personal favour. Enjoys revenue powers over his estate, which comprises 8 villages and has an average revenue of Rs. 18,000.
- (2) *Dawad.*—Rathod Kishorsingh Jorawarsingh, Maharaj of Dawad. Succeeded his great grand-father Sardarsingh, who died in 1893. Born in about 1887. Enjoys revenue powers over his estate which comprises 2 villages and the average annual revenue of which is Rs. 4,500.

Officers—

Khan Bahadur Framroz S. Master, B.A., Native of Surat ; aged 49. Holds the post of the President, Idar State Council. Mr Ichhasahankar K. Pandya, B.A., LL.B., Native of Bhavnagar, age 39. Holds the post of the Judicial Member of the Idar State Council.

Mr. Hormasji Kharshedji Shethna. Native of Ahmedabad, age 60. Holds the post of the Revenue Member of the State Council. Maharaja Kumar Mansinghji, born on 26th June 1906. Commandant Idar Sir Pratap Infantry.

Thakor Mulsinhji of Dolgadh, holds the post of Private Secretary to His Highness.

Thakor Bahadursingh, born in about 1877 is Customs Superintendent.

Mr. Keshavlal O. Joshi. Native of Wadhwan State. Age 55. Holds the post of Revenue Commissioner.

Mr. Harishanker D. Joshi. B.A., LL.B., age 50. Native of Umreth in Kaira Collectorate. Holds the post of Sar Nyayadhish.

Rao Saheb Prathisinhji Hamirsinhji Raol. Native of Mansa. Age 41. Holds the post of the Police Superintendent.

Mr. Keshavlal V. Thakkar, L.M.&S., Native of Bhavnagar. Age 49. Holds the post of the Chief Medical Officer.

Mr. Mohanlal S. Joshi, B.A., Native of Nani Boroo under Dholkas. Age 41. Holds the post of the Treasury Officer.

Mr. Rangildas H. Kothari, B.E., Native of Jamnagar. Age 26. Holds the post of the State Engineer.

VIJAYANAGAR (Mahi Kantha).

Area	135 square miles.
Population	5,858.
Revenue	Rs. 57,630.
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—Vijayanagar (Mahi Kantha) ranks as the second State in this Agency in order of precedence. It is situated on the north-west frontier of this Agency and adjoins Mewar Bhumat. The country is throughout hilly and wild and the population consists mostly of Bhils. The Rulers of Vijayanagar are Rathods and belong to that section of the ancient Kshatriya or the Warrior caste of India which is known in history as Solar Race and of which Prince Rama, the hero of the great epic Ramayana, was the most illustrious representative. They are descendants of Jeychand Rathod who obtained celebrity at Kanouj. Sonaji, the second son of Jeychand, established a Kingdom at Idar in 1257 where the family ruled for about 5 centuries. About 1720 A.D. Rao Chanda lost Idar and retired to Polo where, after killing the members of his wife's family, he seated himself on the royal cushion. His descendants ruled there upto the present day and they continue to hold the designation of "Raos" which they enjoyed while at Idar. The present Chief Hamirsinhji was born on the 3rd January 1904. He was educated in the Scott College, Sadra and the Mayo College, Ajmer. He succeeded to the *gadi* in 1916 and was invested with powers pertaining to the State on the 26th October 1924.

Relatives.—Brothers—

1. Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji, Thakor of Verabar, an Estate under Idar, was born on 17th March 1906.
2. Kumar Shri Gulabsinhji, born on 19th March 1908.
3. Kumar Shri Keshrisinhji, born on 4th June 1918.
4. Kumar Shri Bhavansinhji, born on 21st September 1920.

Nobles.—Keshrisinhji Madhavsinhji, born on 9th May 1872. Jaha-girdar of Padera and Bhimri Pimpili, a Sardar of the State.

Officials.—Balubha Fatubha, B.A., Native of Bhavnagar; Age 55, Chief Karbhari of the State.

DANTA.

Area	347 square miles.
Population	23,023.
Revenue	Rs. 1,75,834.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—The State is situated in the north of the Mahi Kantha Agency and adjoins the States of Palanpur and Sirohi. The rulers are designated as Maharanas and they belong to the clan of Parmar Rajputs.

They are the descendants of Emperor Vikram, who became an epoch-making ruler in the history of India. In ancient times, the family ruled at Nagar Tatta in Sind but being forced by the constant invasions of the Mahomedans, it had to retire to Arasur where it founded the present State. The State enjoys a dynastic salute of 9 guns, which dignity was conferred upon its Ruler in 1921. The famous Shrine of Amba Bhavani of which the Maharana is the hereditary custodian, is situated within his territory. Pilgrims of all ranks and creeds visit the Shrine periodically in large numbers and their offerings accrue to his private purse. The present Maharana Bhavansinhji who succeeded to the *gadi* in November 1925 was born on 12th September 1899 and was educated at the Mayo College, Ajmer.

Relatives.—Maharaj Kumar Shri Prithirajsinhji the only son of the Maharana and heir-apparent to the *gadi* was born on the 22nd July 1928.

Kumar Shri Laxmansinhji, son of Maharaj Shri Balwantsinhji, younger brother of the Maharana, born on 27th March 1925.

Raj Saheb Dalpatsinhji Jaswantsinhji, uncle of the Maharana. Born on 17th August 1880.

Kumar Shri Prithisinhji and Kumar Shri Narayansinhji, cousins of the Maharana. Born on 3rd January 1905 and 8th January 1907, respectively.

Nobles.—Prabatsinhji, Thakor of Ghorad, Pattawat Sardar, Bhatti Rajput, age about 35. Enjoys half the land revenue of 10 villages on service tenure.

Lalsinhji Kesarsinhji, Thakor of Hadad and a Pattawat Sardar. Born on 13th July 1887. Rathod Rajput. Enjoys half the land revenue of 12 villages on service tenure.

Mohobatsinhji, Thakor of Bamnoj, Pattawat Sardar, Rathor Rajput. Born on 13th May 1888. Enjoys half the land revenue of four villages on service tenure.

Shivsinhji, Thakor of Bhanpur. Pattawat Sardar, Vaghela Rajput. Born on 3rd May 1910. Enjoys half the land revenue of one village on service tenure.

Kalusinhji, Thakor of Joita, Pattawat Sardar, Chavda Rajput. Born on 6th January 1900. Enjoys part of the land revenue of one village on service tenure.

Shivsinhji, Thakor of Godhni, Pattawat Sardar, Vaghela Rajput. Enjoys half the land revenue of two villages on service tenure.

Bhupatsinhji, Thakor of Gangwa, a Bhayat, Parmar Rajput. Born on 31st January 1878. Enjoys half the land revenue of one village.

Chandrasinhji, Thakor of Aderan, a Bhayat, Parmar Rajput. Born on 1st September 1878. Enjoys half the land revenue of one village.

Navalsinhji, Thakor of Abhapur, a Bhayat, Parmar Rajput. Born on 2nd March 1892. Enjoys half the land revenue of one village.

Lalsinhji, Thakor of Ganchhera, a Bhayat, Parmar Rajput. Born 5th June 1859. Enjoys half the land revenue of one village.

Rataji, Thakor of Vajasna, Pattawat Sardar, Koli Thakarda. Born 29th March 1884. Enjoys half the land revenue of one village on service tenure.

Kalusinhji, Thakor of Moti Mandali, Bhayat, Parmar Rajput. Born 4th May 1874.

Officials.—Chaturbhuj Mankeshwar Bhatt, Native of Badoli under Idar. Age about 52. Dewan of the State.

MALPUR.

Area	97 square miles.
Population	11,767.
Revenue	Rs. 59,362.
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

Brief History.—The Chiefs belong to the Rathod sect of Rajputs and are an offshoot of the ancient house of the Raos of Idar (now of Vijayanagar). The Taluka ranks first in precedence amongst the Talukas of this Agency enjoying limited jurisdiction. The Rulers are designated as Rawals.

The present Chief, Rawalji Shri Gambhirsinhji Himatsinhji, was born on 27th October 1914 and the Taluka is under Agency Management on account of minority. The Chief is being educated at the Mayo College Ajmer.

MANSA.

Area	25 square miles.
Population	15,606.
Revenue	Rs. 1,75,564.
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

Brief History.—The Chief is descended from Vanraj Chavda, the founder of Anhilvad Patan. The present Chief Raolji Shri Takhat-sinhji Keshrisinhji was born on the 11th September 1877 and educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He was invested with the powers pertaining to the Taluka in 1897 which were enhanced in 1903 to 7 years' imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine in criminal cases and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 20,000 in Civil matters as a mark of personal distinction. Raolji Shri Takhat-sinhji visited Europe in June 1928.

Relatives.—The Raolji had 5 sons of whom Kumar Shri Sajjansinhji, heir-apparent, was born on 3rd November 1908 and educated at the Mayo college.

MOHANPUR.

Area	89 square miles.
Population	12,565
Revenue	Rs. 64,192
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

Brief History.—The Thakor of Mohanpur is a Rehwar Rajput of the Indra Race and is descended from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu. The present Thakor Shri Sartansinhji was born on the 6th February 1886 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1927.

Relatives.—He has two sons of whom Kumar Shri Vinayasinhji, heir-apparent, was born on 6th December 1908 and educated at the Mayo College.

KATOSAN.

Area	10 square miles.
Population	5,311
Revenue	Rs. 50,832
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

Brief History.—The Thakor is a Malwana Koli of the Chandra race and the descendants of Shamtaji, the third son of Keshar the Makwana who was the son of the vehias of the Jhala tribe which sprang from the Anhilwad dynasty. The present Thakor Shri Takhatsinhji was born on the 9th December 1870 and succeeded to the *gadi* in January 1900. He was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. His powers were enhanced in 1903 as a mark of personal distinction to seven years imprisonment and Rs. 10,000 fine in Criminal matters and to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 20,000.

Relatives.—He has two sons of whom Kumar Shri Kirtisinhji, the heir-apparent, was born on the 18th June 1920.

VARSODA.

Area	11 square miles.
Population	3,812
Revenue	Rs. 35,535
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

Brief History.—The Thakor is Chavda Rajput of the same stock as the Raolji of Mansa and is descended from the Chavda dynasty of Anhilwad Patan. The present Thakor Jorawarsinhji Surajmalji was born on the 17th April 1914 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1918. The Taluka

is under Agency Management on account of the minority of the Thakor who is being educated at the Mayo College.

PETHAPUR.

Area	11 square miles.
Population	5,233
Revenue	Rs. 35,985
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The Thakor is a Vaghela Rajput descended from a branch of the Vaghela Chief of Anhilvad Patan. The present Thakor Fatehsinhji Gambhirsinhji who was born on 3rd October 1895 succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896 and was invested with powers in 1918.

Relatives.—The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Mulsinhji *alias* Bhupendra-sinhji was born on the 7th October 1921.

RANASAN.

Area	30 square miles.
Population	3,834
Revenue	Rs. 31,943
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family belong to the Rehwar clan of Rajputs of the Indra race and descended from the Raos of Chandravati near Mount Abu. The present Thakor Takhatsinhji Keshrisinhji was born on 29th February 1883 and was invested with the powers pertaining to the Taluka on the 12th November 1917, which were enhanced in 1929 to 3 years' imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine in Criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters as a mark of personal distinction.

Relatives.—The heir-apparent Kumar Shri Jaswatsinhji was born on the 3rd February 1916 and is being educated at the Scott College at Sadra.

PUNADRA.

Area	11 square miles.
Population	2,217
Revenue	Rs. 28,761
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahmud Begada (1459-1513). The family claim descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. The present Thakor Shivsindhji Abhesinhji was born on the 25th August 1885 and succeeded in 1907.

Relatives.—The Thakor has two sons of whom the heir-apparent Kumar Shri Ajitsinhji was born on the 22nd June 1903 and educated at the Scott College, Sadra.

KHADAL.

Area	8 square miles.
Population	2,256
Revenue	Rs. 37,086
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family are Makwana Kolis and were converted to Islam by Mahmud Begada (1459-1513). The family claim descent from the Jhala Rajputs of Halvad in Kathiawar. The present Thakor Fatehsinhji Rajumia was born in 1899 and invested with the powers pertaining to the Taluka in November 1922, which were enhanced in 1929 to 3 years' imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine in Criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters, as a mark of personal distinction.

Relatives.—The Thakor has two sons of whom the heir-apparent Kumar Shri Dadbha was born on the 10th September 1924.

GHODASAR.

Area	16 square miles.
Population	5,596
Revenue	Rs. 50,666
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family claims to be of Rajput origin but by inter-marriage with Kolis have lost their status as Rajputs. Thakor Mohobatsinhji Ratansinhji who was invested with powers in January 1925, died on the 10th May, 1930.

Relatives.—The Thakor has left no son to succeed him, and the *gadi* will accordingly devolve on Kumar Shri Fatehsinhji who is the eldest of his 3 surviving brothers.

LOL.

Area	19 square miles.
Population	3,971
Revenue	Rs. 45,708
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family are Makwana Kolis claiming descent from Makwana Rajputs. The present Thakor Shri Shivsindhji Vajesinhji was born on 31st December 1910 and succeeded to the *gadi*

on 18th October 1927, and is being educated at the Scott College, Sadra. The Taluka is under Agency Management on account of minority.

AMBLIARA.

Area	80 square miles.
Population	7,544
Revenue	Rs. 93,076
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family are Khant Kolis by caste but claim descent from Chauhan Rajputs of Sambhar or Ajmer. The present Thakor Keshrisinhji Jalamsinhji was born on 5th November 1887 and succeeded to the *gadi* in 1908.

Relatives.—The Thakor has two sons of whom the heir-apparent Kumar Shri Sardarsinhji was born on 28th August 1923.

SUDASNA.

Area	32 square miles.
Population	6,098
Revenue	Rs. 34,238
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family is an offshoot of the Danta House and belongs to the Parmar sect of Rajputs. The present Thakor Prithisinhji was born on 24th August 1884 and was invested with the powers of his Taluka in 1900 which were raised in 1911 as a mark of personal distinction to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 2,000 in Criminal matters and to hear suits up to the value of Rs. 5,000 in Civil matters. The status of the Taluka was raised as a permanent measure to 4th class in appreciation of his enlightened administration in 1919. His powers were again enhanced in 1929 as a further mark of personal distinction in view of his good administration to 3 years' imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine in Criminal matters and to hear suits of the value of Rs. 10,000 in Civil matters.

Relatives.—He has one son Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji who was born on the 11th August 1910.

NASIK AGENCY.

SURGANA.

Area	360 square miles.
Population	14,912.
Revenue	Rs. 60,092.
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The Ruler of the State is styled Deshmukh and his family is connected with the Pawar family of Dhar State in Malwa.

After settling in Surgana the ancestors contracted marriages with Konkani Kunbis. The last Ruler Prataprao Shankarrao died on 22nd June 1930 and the question of succession has yet to be decided by Government. The late chief exercised unlimited Civil Jurisdiction and had power to try all criminal cases except those of a serious nature which are required to be referred to the Political Agent who decides whether such offences be tried by the Agency or disposed of by the Desmukh.

With a view to assimilating the Abkari administration in Surgana State to the system in force in the adjoining British districts the late Chief entered into an agreement on 24th August 1927 for 10 years with Government similar to the one made by his father the late Shankarrao Ravirao. In 1903 he agreed to prohibit the cultivation of hemp on consideration of his receiving a refund of $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the duty levied on hemp drugs imported into the State, while at present the refund of duty paid to the State is 13-14th of the amount paid.

The State pays no tribute to the British Government and is entitled to the privileges of exemption from Nazarana as announced at the Coronation Darbar.

The Chief is entitled to receive a dress of Honour from Government every year and is entitled to be received by the Governor of Bombay on whose behalf the Political Agent gives the dress of Honour every year to the Chief.

Relatives.—The late Chief has left 7 sons by 3 wives. Their names are :—(1) Ravirao, (2) Malharrao, (3) Shivajirao, (4) Yeshwantrao, (5) Vyankatrao, (6) Krishnarao and (7) Chandrarao. Out of these 7 sons the first four have given up their studies and the last three are young.

Officials.—Mr. Keshav Ramachandra Vaishampayan, Dewan.

Mr. V. S. Marathe, L. C. P. S., Medical Officer.

POONA AGENCY.

BHOR.

Area	925 square miles.
Population	130,420.
Revenue	about Rs. 6½ lakhs.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—In 1697 Rajaram, the son of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire, appointed Shankaraji Narayan for services rendered, to the office of "Pant Sachiv" or Minister. The appointment was accompanied by a grant of land, and the Bhore State was thus founded. The State lies in the Western Ghats in wild and mountainous country. On the lapse of the Satara State in 1849 the Pant Sachiv became a tributary of the British Government. Until 1887 the State was under the Collector of Satara as Political Agent, when the Agency was transferred to the Collector of Poona.

The original British grantee of 1820, Chimnaji Shankarrao, was succeeded as follows :—Raghunath Chimnaji (adopted son) died 1839 ; Chimnaji Raghunath (adopted son) died 1871 ; Shankarrao Chimnaji (son) died 1922. Raghunathrao (son and present Chief) succeeded 1922.

The full name of the present Chief is Shrimant Raghunathrao Shankarrao *alias* Babasaheb Gandekar (Pant Sachiv) : Hindu, Deshastha Brahmin, born on 20th September 1878. He succeeded to the *gadi* in July 1922. In 1927 he was granted a permanent salute of nine guns.

Relatives.—The Chief has the following sons :—

- (1) Shrimant Sadashivrao Raghunathrao *alias* Bhausahab. Born 27th September 1904. He passed his Inter Arts Examination in 1928 and is completing his Arts Course in the Deccan College, Poona.
- (2) Shrimant Anandrao Raghunathrao *alias* Bapusaheb. Born 29th June 1922.
- (3) Shrimant Narayanrao Raghunathrao *alias* Rao Saheb. Born 18th May 1924.

Other Relatives of the Chief are :—

Amrutrao Krishnarao Gandekar, Inamdar.

Kashinathrao Ramchandra, Gandekar, an Inamdar and formerly a Mankari (Honorary servant) in the Indore Military Department.

Noblemen.—Mr. Shripad Krishna Ranzekar, born on 27th July 1895. A Mutalik Saranjamdar and Mankari. Is also Huzur Treasury Officer of the State.

Meherban Sardar Yeshvantrao Amarsing Raje Shirke of Shind, an Inamdar in the State and a third class Sardar of the Deccan. A Maratha by caste, born on 29th March 1882.

Meherban Sardar Anandrao Sambhaji Raje Shirke of Alande, an Inamdar and a third class Sardar of the Deccan. A Maratha by caste, born on the 3rd February 1859.

Officials.—Rao Bahadur G. H. Anjangaokar, Dewan Deshastha Brahman, born on 19th July 1863. He is a retired Deputy Collector.

Rao Bahadur Shridhar Abaji Satbhai aged 80. Deshastha Brahman. Was Karbhari of the State up to May 1915 and now a pensioner of the State. Also receives a pension for Government service.

REWA KANTHA AGENCY.

1. Rewa Kantha means the district or province situated on the banks of the river Rewa or Narmada or Narbuda. This river is held in high veneration among the Hindus especially in the Bombay Presidency.

2. All the States comprised in the Province of Rewa Kantha are not on the banks of Narbada, for some of the Northern States, *i.e.*, Kadana, Lunawada, Balasinor and Pandu Mewas are on the banks of the Mahi river; but these having been placed for administrative convenience under the supervision of the Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, form part of this Agency. In fact the Rewa Kantha Agency comprises territories watered both by the Rewa and Mahi Rivers.

3. This Agency extends from 21°-23' to 23°-33' North Latitude and 73°-3' to 74°-18' East Longitude. The province is not a compact homogeneous territory, but is an irregular long strip of country in the East of Gujarat. Its length is 140 miles from North to South and its breadth varies from 10 to 50 miles.

4. The total area of the Agency 4,956½ square miles, and the population according to the census of 1921 numbered 753,058 souls.

5. The population consists of following Chief classes.—Hindus, Jains, Musalmans, Animistic (Bhils, Dhankas, Kolis and Naikdas).

6. This Agency is bounded on the North by the Mewar States of Dungarpur and Banswara, on the east by the sub-divisions of Jhalod and Dohad in the Panch Mahals, Alirajpur and petty States of Bhopawar Agency and a part of Khandesh, on the South by the Gaekwar's territory and the Mandwi sub-division of Surat; and on the West by Ankleshwar and Broach, by the Gaekwar's territory, by Godhra and Kalol Talukas in the Panch Mahals District, by Thasra and Kapadvanj in Kaira and by Prantij in the Ahmedabad District.

7. This Agency contains the following seven large States besides 54 small Estates :—

1st Class	Rajpipla.
2nd Class	Chhota Udepur, Baria, Lunawada, Balasinor and Sant.
3rd Class	Kadana.

Bhadarwa, Sanjeli, Umeta and Jambughoda are States of some importance. The next in importance are Mandwa and Vajiria in the Sankheda Mewas, the former Rajput and the latter Molesalam, *i.e.*, Rajput converted to Muhammadanism. The rest are all small estates. The Sankheda Mewas is a cluster of estates of Rajputs and Molesalam, and the Pandu Mewas contains Koli, Baria, Rajput and Muhammadan Estates.

The Rulers of 1st and 2nd class States in this Agency are members of the Chamber of Princes (Narendra Mandal). The Chiefs of Kadana and Bhadarwa are included in the list of electorates for representative members of the Chamber of Princes.

8. The Collector of the Panch Mahals is an *ex-officio* Political Agent for the States and Estates of the Rewa Kantha.

9. The seven large Rajput and Muhammadan States are arranged according to different clans as under :—

Clan.	Sub-Division or Sect.	State.
Gohel . . . .	....	Rajpipla.
Chavan	Khichi	Chhota Udepur and Baria.
Solanki . . . .	....	Lunawada.
Pathan	Babi	Balasinor.
Puwar or Parmar . .	....	Sant and Kadana.

RAJPIPLA.

Area	1,517½ square miles.
Population	168,415.
Revenue	Rs. 27,32,113.
Salute	13 guns.

Brief History.—This State ranks first among the States of the Rewa Kantha Agency. The Chief is a Gohel Rajput descended from the family ruling at Perim near Gogo in the Gulf of Cambay in the thirteenth century. The original founder of the Rajpipla State is said to have been a son of the Parmar Raja of Ujain. The Rulers of the State were driven into the hills by the Muhammadan rulers of Gujarat. In the time of the Moghals, the Raja of Rajpipla maintained semi-independence occasionally paying tribute and supplying contingents for the Empror. After the decline of the Moghals, a portion of the State was recovered but the weakness of the Chiefs allowed the Gaekwar to overrun and hold the country. The British Government was obliged to intervene in 1820 when the annual tribute of Rs. 65,001 (Siasi), i.e., 50,000-12-3 British coin payable to the Gaekwar was fixed and arrangements made to pay off the heavy debits claimed by the Gaekwar. The State was restored to the Chief in 1827, but the next 60 years is a record of misgovernment by the Rajas and management by British Government. In 1887 it was found necessary to deprive the then Chief of all powers, and the British Administrator who had been associated with him since 1884, exercised complete control till 1897. In 1897, Chief Gambhirsingji died and was succeeded by his son Chhatrasingji who died in 1915. The present Ruler Captain His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vijaysinhji Chhatrasinhji was born on the 30th January 1890. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and at the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. He was granted the permanent honorary rank of Captain in 1919. The hereditary title of Maharaja was conferred on the Ruler of the Rajpipla State and his salute enhanced to 13 guns in 1921. The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by both the Viceroy

and the Governor of Bombay. He has a Sanad of adoption. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. on 1st January 1925.

Relatives.—His Highness has three sons, viz., Maharaj Kumar Shri Rajendrasinhji, heir-apparent, born on the 30th March 1912, Kumar Shri Pramodsinhji born on 13th January 1917 and Kumar Shri Indrajitsinhji born on 19th September 1925.

His Highness has three brothers, viz., Kumar Shri Champaksinhji, Kumar Sri Kishorsinhji and Kumar Shri Natwarsinhji.

Nobles.—Karansing Fatehsing Damji—Vasawa of Sagbara in the Rajpipla State—is a Bhil by caste. Succeeded his father Fatehsing on 10th June 1926; possesses full revenue and civil jurisdiction. Is also responsible for Police arrangements. In Criminal matters the Vasawa has the power of a District Magistrate. The Estate is an integral part of the Rajpipla State.

Hamirsinhji—Thakor, Gohel Rajput. Thakor of Gopalpura in the Rajpipla State. A distantly connected Bhayat of His Highness the Maharaja. Holds several villages in the Rani (forest) part of the State.

Karansinh Amarsinh (Vasawa)—Vasawa of Vadi—Bhil. Succeeded his father in 1897. Has no jurisdictional rights except those delegated by the Rajpipla Darbar. In Civil matters he has by delegation full powers. Is also held responsible for Police arrangements.

Officials.—Diwan—Mr. Jekishandas Vallabhdas Mehta.

CHHOTA UDEPUR.

Area	890 square miles.
Population	125,702.
Revenue	Rs. 14,76,631.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—This State is the first among the Second Class States in Rewa Kantha. The first Chief of this family was the grandson of the last Patai Raja of Pawagadh or Champaner, the State being founded shortly after the fall of that fortress in 1484. The history of the State is uneventful. Confined to the Bhils, while the Moghals flourished, the Chiefs were able on the decay of the latter to found the town of Udepur on a trade route between Gujarat and Central India. They were, however, unable to resist the forces of the Gaekwar, to whom a tribute of Rs. 7,805 in British coin is still paid. The State came under British Control in 1822 A.D. The town of Udepur was the scene of one of Tantia Topi's severest defeats in 1858. Maharawal Shri Natwarsinhji Fatehsinhji is the present Chief and is a Khichi Chavan Rajput and was born on 16th November 1906. He succeeded his father on the 29th August 1923. As he was a minor the State was under administration up to 20th June, 1928, on which date he was invested with ruling powers. He was educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot and visited England in 1926

accompanied by the Administrator of the State, Major J. C. Tate. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Chief has a Sanad of adoption.

Relatives.—The Chief has one brother, Kumar Shri Naharsinhji, born on 13th March 1909. Other relatives of the Raja are Kumar Shri Himatsinhji and Kumar Shri Bhavansinhji, uncles of the late Raja Fatehsinhji and Kumar Shri Raisinhji, cousin of the late Raja, who is Superintendent of Police in the State.

Officials.—Rao Saheb Jamnadas Dayaram Mehta, B.A., LL.B., is the Diwan.

BARIA.

Area	813 square miles.
Population	137,291.
Revenue	Rs. 12,03,463.
Salute	9 guns dynastic and 11 guns personal.

Brief History.—The first ruler of this State was a younger brother of the founder of the Chhota Udepur State. Its first connection with the British was in 1803 when cordial assistance was given to the British force which occupied Scindia's Gujarat Districts. This led to the Chiefs being declared to be under British Protection by the Treaty of Sirji Anjangaon; in subsequent years however the State was harrassed by Scindia's and Holkar's troops and subsequent internal quarrels compelled British interference in 1819. In 1824, a tribute of Salamshahi Rs. 12,000 was imposed by the British Government. In 1868 it was decided that this sum should be devoted solely to the good of the State; and it was formed into a local Fund which was devoted to the maintenance of the Gujarat Central India Road which runs through the State. In 1892 the administration of the Fund was entrusted to the Raja.

The present Ruler, Major His Highness Maharaol Shri Sir Ranjitsinhji Mansinhji, was born on 10th July 1886. Is a Khichi Chowan Rajput. He was installed on 7th May 1908. Was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and for a short time in a private school in Derbyshire in England and in the Imperial Cadet Corps. He is a great sportsman and has won the Gujarat Pigsticking Cup. He is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Raja has a Sanad of adoption. He went to the front in France in the middle of 1915 for about two months. The Honorary rank of Captain was conferred on him on 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered by the State in connection with the War. He was promoted to the rank of Major in 1930. He was attached to a Divisional Staff during the late Afghan War. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. on 1st January, 1922.

Relatives.—His Highness has two sons. Kumar Shri Subhagsinhji, heir-apparent, was born on 9th June 1909. He visited England in 1927

in company of his tutor and guardian Captain W. N. Powell, M.C. The second son is Kumar Shri Hirasinhji born on 11th February 1922.

Kumar Shri Naharsinhji is the brother of the present Raja. He was born on 12th December 1887. He holds the Honorary rank of 2nd-Lieutenant in the Indian Land Forces and of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Baria State Forces of which he is the Chief Commandant.

Officials.—Mr. Motilal Lallubhai Parekh, M.A., LL.B., Diwan.

LUNAVADA.

Area	388 square miles.
Population	83,136.
Revenue	Rs. 5,36,008.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—The Chiefs of this State are Solanki Rajputs descended from the family ruling at Anhilwad Pattan. They came to Virpur now in Balasinor territory in 1225 A.D. and crossed the Mahi, probably under Mahomedan pressure, to Lunawada in 1434 A.D. From this time they were engaged in a constant struggle in which they held their own with their Mahomedan neighbours of Ahmedabad and Balasinor on the West, and the Rajputs of Sant and Godhra on the East and South. They were, however, unable to resist Scindia. In 1803 the Bombay Government entered into a convention with the Lunawada Chief promising him protection. In the next few years Lunawada was plundered by the troops of the Gaekwar and Scindia. By the intervention of the British the Gaekwar's tribute was fixed in 1812 at Rs. 6,000 (Babashahi), i.e., Rs. 5,000-12-4 British, while in 1819 Scindia agreed not to molest the State in return for which an annual payment of Rs. 12,000 (Babashahi), i.e., Rs. 9,230-12-4 was to be made to him. This became payable to the British Government in 1860. Except for some slight trouble during the Mutiny of 1857 and for a border fight with the Sant State the history of the State has since been uneventful.

The present Ruling Prince of the State is Maharana Shri Virbhadrasinghji Ranjitsinhji. The late Raja, His Highness Maharana Shri Sir Vakhatsinhji Dalelsinhji succeeded to the *gadi* in 1867 as an adopted son and heir. Till he came of age in 1880 the State was under British administration. He was created a K. C. I. E. in 1889, and given a Sanad of adoption in A.D. 1890 and a personal salute of 11 guns in the year 1922. His administration was judicious and able, but of late years H. H. had been suffering from a severe attack of paralysis and was consequently unable to carry on the administration of the State which he had with the approval of Government entrusted to his heir-apparent Maharaj Kumar Ranjitsinhji. The latter however died in June 1928 leaving behind three sons the eldest of whom, Kumar Shri Naharsinhji *alias* Natwarsinhji has been given in adoption in the Janod Talukdar's family. On the death of Maharaj Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji, Kumar Shri Naharsinhji was entrusted by His Highness Shri Sir Vakhatsinhji with the

administration of the State. An endeavour was at the same time made to get K. S. Naharsinhji recognised as the heir-apparent of Lunawada, but on account of his adoption into another family his claim was rejected both by the Government of Bombay and the Government of India. H.H. Shri Sir Vakhatsinhji, died on the 27th April 1929 and Government have recognised Kumar Shri Virbhadrasinghji second surviving son of the late heir-apparent, as the rightful successor to the *gadi*. Kumar Shri Naharsinhji had advanced his claim to be recognised as the Ruler of Lunawada but it was rejected by the Government of India. The new Raja was invested with the powers of his State on 2nd October 1930.

Relatives.—Kumar Shri Naharsinhji *alias* Natwarsinhji, elder brother of the Raja. He has been given in adoption in the Janod family.

Kumar Shri Harishchandrasinhji is the step-brother of the Raja.

The Raja has two cousins (sons of his uncle Kumar Shri Raghunathsinhji), Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji Raghunathsinhji and Kumar Shri Virvikramsinhji Raghunathsinhji.

Nobles.

1. Narsing Ratansing, Umrao Sardar of Malekpur.
2. Abhesing Laxmansing, Umrao Sardar of Dhesia.
3. Udesing Motising, Umrao Sardar of Tindadar.
4. Kishorsing Motising, Umrao Sardar of Ladvel.

Officials.—M. Tribhovandas J. Raja, Diwan.

BALASINOR.

Area	189 square miles.
Population	44,030.
Revenue	Rs. 2,66,983.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—This is the only important Muhammadan State in Rewa Kantha. The Ruling Prince belongs to the Babi family, the founder of which was door-keeper (Babi) to the Moghal Emperor in the seventeenth century. On the death of the then head of the family in 1758 his younger son obtained the more important State of Junagadh in the Western India States Agency, while the elder kept Balasinor. He became tributary to both the Peshwa and the Gaekwar. The former's claim, which was fixed at Rs. 12,695 (Babashahi), *i.e.*, 9,766-9-8 British coin passed to the British Government in 1817, while the Gaekwar's tribute was fixed at Rs. 4,001 (Babashahi), *i.e.*, 3,077-11-1 British coin in 1813. The Parganah of Virpur which was claimed by both Balasinor and Lunawada was declared to belong to the former in the year 1868.

The present Ruler is Babi Shri Jamiatkhani Manvarkhanji, Nawab of Balasinor. Born on 10th November 1894; succeeded to the *gadi* in

1899 on the death of his father. Was educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun. Has passed the Diploma examination at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Was installed and invested with full powers on 31st December 1915. The late Nawab was given in 1890 a sanad guaranteeing succession according to Muhammadan Law in the event of the failure of direct heirs. The Chief is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The Nawab has no issue.

Relatives.—Khan Shri Mohobatkhanji Badarkhanji, Musalman Sunni is a Bhayat (Kinsman) of the Ruling family and cousin to the late Nawab Manvarkhanji. Was born on 4th January 1856 and has three sons.

Officials.—The post of Diwan is vacant.

SANT.

Area	394 square miles.
Population	70,957.
Revenue	Rs. 5,00,882.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—The ruling family of this State belongs to the Mahipavat branch of the Puvar or Parmar Rajputs. Originally coming from Ujain, they ruled at Jhalod till driven into the hills by the Musalmans. The present State was founded in 1255 A.D. It was successively tributary to the Ahmedabad kings and to the Moghals, but increased its territory on the decline of the latter power. A treaty was made with the Bombay Government in 1803, but was disallowed by the Governor-General. In 1819 A.D., however, the British Government was obliged to save the State from Scindia's exactions. The tribute to Scindia which became payable to the British Government after 1860, was fixed at Babashahi Rs. 7,000 (British Rs. 5,384-9-10).

Maharana Shri Jorawarsinhji Pratapsinhji is the present Ruler. Born on 24th March 1881. Was adopted from the Babrol family. Succeeded to the *gadi* in 1896. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. Has a Sanad of adoption.

Relatives.—Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji, heir-apparent; born on 1st December 1907.

Officials.—Mr. Nichhabhai Kalianji Desai, B.A., LL.B., Diwan.

KADANA.

Area	130 square miles.
Population	15,377.
Revenue	Rs. 1,20,936.
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family are Puvar or Parmar Rajputs. This State was founded by the younger brother of the founder of the

Sant State, in the thirteenth century. It has never been conquered by or has paid tribute to any power, but suzerainty over it was claimed by Sant and in 1871 it was declared independent of Sant.

The present Ruler is Rana Shri Chhatrasalji Pratapsinhi, born on 28th January 1889. Educated at the Girasia School, Wadhwan. The powers of a Third Class State were conferred on the Ruler of the State as an hereditary distinction in 1919.

The Chief is entitled to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He enjoys the right to elect a Representative member to the Chamber of Princes from among the Northern States of Bombay Presidency.

Relatives.—The Chief has no son.

SATARA AGENCY.

AUNDH.

Area	501 square miles.
Population	64,560.
Revenue	Rs. 4,45,591.
Salute	Nil.

Brief History.—The ruling family is descended from Trimbak Krishna, a Yajurvedic Brahmin, who was kulkarni or village accountant of Kin-hai, a village belonging to the Chief of Aundh situated in the Koregaon Taluka of the Satara District. Trimbak's son, Parashram Pant entered the service of the Chief Minister of Rajaram, Raja of Satara, and so distinguished himself in the field that Rajaram, who had raised him to the rank of Sardar in 1690, conferred on him in 1698 the title of Pratinidhi or Viceroy. In the following year a previous holder of the title Timaji Hanmant who had been taken prisoner by the Moghuls, was set at liberty and was reappointed Pratinidhi, Parashram Pant receiving the office of the Peshwa or Prime Minister. In 1700 Rajaram's widow Tarabai again appointed Parashram Pant to be Pratinidhi and bestowed the Jahagir on him.

In the Civil war which followed the death of Rajaram, Parashram was Tarabai's Chief general and, after twice losing the office, was finally reappointed Pratinidhi in 1714 by Shahu, grandson of Shivaji, who made the office hereditary in Parashram's family.

Parashram died in 1718 and was succeeded by his second son Shrinivas whose elder brother Krishnaji had become Pratinidhi of the Kolhapur Raja at Vishalgad. Shrinivas, also called Sripatrao, was Shahu's chief adviser until his death in 1747. Leaving no male issue he was succeeded by his younger brother Jagjivan, commonly called Dadoba, who after Shahu's death in 1749 was deposed by the Peshwa in favour of Shrinivas Gangadhar, also called Bhavanrao, the grandson of Dadoba's

elder brother Krishnaji. Dadoba was, however, reinstated in 1752 with Shrinivas as his assistant. On Dadoba's death without issue, the office was given once more to Shrinivas who, however, was deposed by the Peshwa Raghunathrao in 1762 in favour of his own son Bhaskarrao. The latter died soon after and in 1763 Shrinivas recovered his office on the representations of the Nizam and Raghoji Bhonsle of Nagpur. In 1765 Shrinivas was deposed a second time by the Peshwa Madhavrao I, who raised Shrinivas' cousin, Bhagwantrao Trimbak, of the same branch of the family to the vacant office. The deposed Shrinivas waged constant wars with Bhagwantrao, and the Peshwa in 1768 divided the Jahagir between the two cousins. Bhagwantrao died in 1776 and on Shrinivas' death in 1777 the latter's infant son Parashram, who was born on the day after his father's death, was immediately installed as Pratinidhi by Nana Fadnavis, who was a great friend of his father. In 1795 at the age of 18, Parashram took possession of his estates, but was deposed and thrown into prison by the Peshwa Bajirao II in 1806. On the overthrow of the Peshwa's power in 1818, Parashram was released and reinstated by the British in his former possessions, which he administered until his death in 1848. He was succeeded by his adopted son Shrinivasrao, whose adoption in 1847 was sanctioned by the Raja of Satara on payment of *nazarana* of Rs. 25,000 and by the British Government, under whose protection the State passed on the annexation of the Satara State in 1849. Shrinivasrao was appointed in 1862 a member of the Legislative Council of Bombay and ruled his State, greatly respected, till his death in 1901. His eldest son Parashram, also called Dadasaheb, ruled for four years and was succeeded on his death in 1905 by his son Gopal Krishna, commonly called Nana Saheb who was permanently deposed by Government in July 1909 after trial by a commission. Nana Saheb with his elder wife receives an allowance of Rs. 600 a month and is required to reside at Dharwar. Government passed over Gangadhar rao *alias* Tatya Saheb, second son of Shrinivasrao and Gangadharrao's two sons—Shrinivasrao *alias* Annasaheb and Jagjiwanrao as well as Vithalrao *alias* Bhausahab, son of Parashramrao and selected for the rulership Bhavanrao *alias* Balasaheb, who was installed in 1909, after the State had been administered for two years by the Political Agent. Bala Saheb, who was born in 1868, is a graduate of the Bombay University.

The Chief is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan and holds a Sanad from Government permitting adoption. He has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. He is married to Shrimati Soubhagyawati Ramabai Saheb *alias* Maisaheb from the Rode family of Poona (third wife).

Relatives.—Shrimant Bhagwantrao Trimbakrao *alias* Bapusaheb, aged 11 years, heir-apparent. Son of the late Trimbakrao *alias* Raja Saheb who was the Chief's eldest son by his first wife.

Sons.—Shrimant Parasharamrao *alias* Appasaheb, aged 16, by the Chief's second wife.

Shrimant Madhavrao *alias* Bhayasaheb, aged 12 years.

Shrimant Abbasaheb, aged 3 years.

The Chief has a fourth son, born in December 1928.

Officials.—Mr. Gopal Bhikaji Karandikar, B.A., LL.B., State Karbhari. Is also Secretary, Judicial Department, Audit Officer and District and Sessions Judge.

Mr. Vajirao Ramrao Guttikar, B.A., LL.B., High Court Judge.

Mr. Pandharinath Atmaram Inamdar, M.A., B.Sc., Vidyadhikari and Director of Industries.

PHALTAN.

Area	397 square miles.
Population	43,286.
Revenue	Rs. 2,84,287.
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

Brief History.—The Chiefs come of one of the oldest Marathā families in the Deccan. They belong to the Powar clan and have taken the surname of Nimbalkar from their original home at Nimblak, a village 9 miles to the east of Phaltan. The reputed founder of the family, Nimbraj was a brave soldier. He first came from the North and settled in the Deccan, at a place near the foot of the Shambhu Mahadev hills. It was his son Podakhala Jagdeo *alias* Dharapatrao, who distinguished himself in the reign of Mahommad Taghlakh, Emperor of Delhi. Podakhala's son, Nimbraj II, received the Jahagir and the title of Naik from that Emperor about the year 1327 A.D. This Nimbraj II (1327-1349) founded the present capital Phaltan. In the sixteenth century the family became related to the Bhonsles of Satara through the marriage of Dipabai, sister of Wangaji *alias* Jagpalrao Naik (1570-1630), with Shiwaji's grandfather, Maloji. This tie was renewed later by the marriage of Shiwaji's daughter, Sakhubai, with Mahadaji, a younger son of Bajaji Naik (1644-1676), and by several other subsequent inter-marriages between the two families.

With the growth of the Maratha power, the Jahagir passed under the dominion of the Rajas of Satara and later under that of the Peshwas. On the overthrow of Baji Rao II, the last Peshwa, the Jahagir became once more subordinate to the Rajas of Satara, but under the guarantee of the British Government conferred by a Treaty, dated 22nd April 1820, which continues in force though the Satara State lapsed to the British Government in 1849.

The late Chief Mudhojirao *alias* Bapu Saheb, C.S.I., who was installed in 1860, was born in 1838 and was adopted in 1841 by the widow of Jan Rao Naik who (Jan Rao) concluded the Treaty of 1820. His only son Venkatrao, born in 1861, died in 1887. Mudhojirao died on the 17th October 1916. The present Chief Maloji Rao *alias* Nana Saheb, born in 1896 was adopted by the late Chief in 1899. He was installed with the full powers appertaining to the ruler of the State on the 15th

November 1917. He is an Honorary Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. He has married the daughter of Shrimant Sardar Shambhusing Jadhavrao Raje of Malegaon Budruk in Poona District.

The Chief is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan and holds a Sanad from Government permitting adoption. He has no salute, but is entitled to be received by the Viceroy and to be received and visited by the Governor of Bombay. The State maintains no military force.

Relatives.—Sons—

- (1) Shrimant Yuvaraj Pratabsing *alias* Bapu Saheb, born on 13th July 1923.
- (2) Shrimant Kumar Shivaji Raje, born on 25th May 1925.
- (3) Shrimant Kumar Udayasinh Raje, born on 7th December 1927.

Daughter.—Sarojini Devi *alias* Akkasaheb, is the eldest among the Chief's children.

Officials.—Mr. K. V. Godbole, B.A., LL.B., State Karbhari.

SHOLAPUR AGENCY.

AKALKOT.

Area	498 square miles.
Population	81,250.
Revenue	Rs. 6,68,392.
Salute	<i>Nil.</i>

Brief History.—The Rajasaheb of Akalkot is a Maratha of the Bhosle family and is a First Class Sardar of the Deccan. He is descended from Ranoji, the adopted son of Shahu, grandson of Shivaji, the founder of the Maratha Empire. Shahu changed Ranoji's name to Fattensing after a victory over the Bhils at Chakan, in which Ranoji was in nominal command of Shahu's troops. In 1707 Shahu further conferred on him his own family name of Bhosle. Subsequently Fattensing was granted a Jahagir the Akalkot Pargana with all powers of administration, and this is still held by his descendants. Fattensing figured prominently in the subsequent campaigns against Kolhapur, Trichinopoly, Bundelkhand and Bhaganagar. When Shahu died at Akalkot in 1749, Fattensing retired to take charge of the Akalkot State. He died at Akalkot in 1760. His two widows (*viz.*, Ahilyabai and Gujabai) became *Satis*. He was succeeded by his brother's son, Shahaji I, *alias* Babasaheb, adopted from the Lokhande family, which holds a Jahagir village (*viz.*, Dhanore) in the Piliv Mahal of the State, and an annual cash allowance of Rs. 1,872 from the State Treasury. Shahaji I had two sons, Fattensing II *alias* Abasaheb, and Tuljaji. Fattensing II ascended the *gadi* and the younger son, Tuljaji, was provided with the estate of Kurla in the Satara District. Fattensing II died in 1822 and was succeeded by his

son Maloji Raje I *alias* Babasaheb, who died in 1828 and was succeeded by his son Shahaji II *alias* Appasaheb, a boy of 8 years. During his minority the State was managed by the Raja of Satara. In 1830, a rising took place headed by Shankarrao Sardeshmukh of Borgaon, and the result of the insurrection was that the management was taken away from the hands of the Raja of Satara and a British Officer, named Captain Jameson, was appointed the regent of the State. Shahaji II died in 1857 and was succeeded by his son Maloji II *alias* Buwasaheb, who was born in 1838. Maloji II was divested of his powers in 1866 in consequence of misrule, and the State was taken under the management of the British Government. Maloji II died in 1870 leaving an infant son, *viz.*, Shahaji III *alias* Babasaheb, who was born in 1867. During his minority the management of the State was carried on by British officers. Shahaji III was invested with full powers in 1891. But unfortunately he died in December 1896 without male issue. His widow Shrimati Laxmibai, adopted in 1898 with the sanction of Government a boy from the Kurla branch of the Bhosle family. The adopted boy was given the name of Fattesing III *alias* Bapusaheb Raje Bhosle. He was born on the 24th August 1894. During his minority, the State was managed by Government. In 1914 the Raja visited Europe and His Majesty the King-Emperor was pleased to confer upon him the honorary rank of Lieutenant in the Army. He was invested with full powers of the State on 20th August 1916, and was raised from the honorary rank of Lieutenant to that of Captain in 1918 in recognition of his war services. Unfortunately he died in April 1923 leaving behind two sons and two daughters. His eldest son Meherban Vijaysinhrao Fattesinhrao Raje Bhosle succeeded him. He was born on the 13th December 1915. During his minority the administration of the State has been entrusted to a Council of Regency headed by the minor Raja's mother Shrimati Tarabai Rani Saheb Bhosle. The young Raja is being educated at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

Relatives.—The Raja has a younger brother named Shrimant Jaysinhrao Raje Bhosle and two sisters—Shrimati Soubhagyawati Leelawati Raje and Shrimati Pramila Akkasaheb. The elder sister was married to the Chief of Jath in March 1929.

Nobles.

- (1) Meherban Tuljaji Shivaji Raje Bhosle.
- (2) Meherban Ganpatji Bhawanji Raje Bhosle.
- (3) Meherban Sambhaji Tuljaji Raje Bhosle.

These three Bhosles hold the village of Kurla in Khatav Taluka of the Satara District, as Jahagir, the Revenue of which as per Revision Settlement is about Rs. 5,600 and they are also in receipt of Mokasab amounting to Rs. 5,455 per annum allotted to them by this State direct from the British Treasuries. Meherban Ganpatji is the natural father of the late Raje Saheb Shrimant Fattesinhrao and has two other sub-sharers. He is also a First Class Sirdar of the Deccan. The above

nobles are the descendants of the late Shrimant Tuljaji Raje, the second son of Shahaji I—the second Raje Saheb of Akalkot.

- (1) Meherban Buwajirao Bhawanrao Patil.
- (2) Meherban Ramchandra Bhawanrao Patil.
- (3) Meherban Dawalatrao Bhawanrao Patil.

These are the descendants of the brother of Fattesinh I (the founder of the State). They belong to the Lokhande family of Parad in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and have been residing at Piliv in Akalkot State. They enjoy the village of Dhanore in the Piliv Mahal as Jahagir, the revenue of which as per Revision Settlement is about Rs. 762 and also draw a cash allowance of Rs. 1,872 per annum from the State Treasury.

- (1) Master Ramchandrarao Ganpatrao Naik, Nimbalkar.
- (2) Mrs. Laxmibai, widow of Raghunathrao Naik, Nimbalkar.
- (3) Mrs. Kondubai, widow of Manikrao Naik, Nimbalkar.

These three have equal shares in the village of Bagehalli given as a Dowry to Shrimati Taibaisaheb, daughter of the 2nd Raje Saheb of Akalkot, viz., Shahaji I. Ramchandrarao is a minor who was born on 3rd April 1918. The Revenue of the village is about Rs. 2,700.

Mr. Damodar Gangadhar Gadgil, Diwanji. He is the Jahagirdar of the village of Sulerjawalge, the revenue of which is about Rs. 5,905. He is also in receipt of a cash allowance of Rs. 1,159-6-0 per annum from the State Treasury. He is Chitpawan Brahmin by caste and is a Law Graduate. Besides his name is enlisted in the list of the II Class Sirdars of the Deccan. He has a brother by name Jagannath Gangadhar. Mr. Amrit Ganesh Gadgil, uncle of Mr. Damodar Gangadhar Gadgil, also draws an annual allowance of Rs. 1,159-6-0 from the State Treasury.

Inamdars.—Mr. Khanderao Ramchandra Sardeshmukh holds the village of Gaudgaon Khurd in Inam. He is a Deshastha Rigwedi Brahmin by caste. The revenue of the village is about Rs. 1,500. He also draws from the State Treasury per annum a Sardeshmukhi allowance of Rs. 71-7-0 only. He has no male issue.

Meherban Shah Mahamad Saheb Huseni Khalaf Shaha Mahamad Alliyoddin Pirjade-Sajjade-Nishin of Burhanpur. He is a Mahomedan by caste. He holds the village of Burhanpur carrying a revenue of about Rs. 870 as Jahagir—a gift given by the Bijapur Government for the maintenance of the Shrine of "Makhtoom Allauddin" in the village. The lands of the village are divided between members of the family. He also holds two villages in His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Dominions and draws his one-fourth share in the cash allowance due from a Sub-Treasury of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. His total annual income from that Government comes to about Rs. 1,660.

Meherban Saheb Bibi, widow of Abdullasaheb, holds the village of Naganhalli as Inam, the revenue of which is about Rs. 300 per annum. This is a gift given by the Bijapur Government for the maintenance of the Shrine "Pir-Shaikh-Nur-Din" at Akalkot. The lady is a Mahomedan by caste and has no male issue.

Mrs. Kamalabai, widow of Trimbak Shankar Sirdeshmukh of Borgaon, a Deshastha Rigwedi Brahmin by caste, holds that village on *Makta* tenure, i.e., out of the total revenue of about Rs. 5,140, Rs. 2,368 (seven annas in a rupee) are shared by her and the rest of the amount goes to the State. She holds also Inam lands measuring 252 acres and 17 gunthas assessed at Rs. 419 in the State and draws from the State Treasury a cash allowance of Rs. 3,734 per annum. The lady died on 4th October 1929. She had taken a boy in adoption but his name has not yet been entered in State records as the enquiry in the matter of his succession is in progress. For the present the whole estate is under attachment under the supervision of the State authorities as there are disputes among the claimants to the Estate.

Mr. Bamlingshet Khanderao Deshmukh is a Lingait by caste. He holds three villages, viz., Khairat, Nimbgaon and Kumthe, on *Makta* tenure. Of the total revenue of these villages, Rs. 1,877 (seven annas in a rupee) are shared by him annually. Besides he holds lands in Inam measuring 219 acres and 8 gunthas assessed at Rs. 325-2-0 in the State. He draws from the State Treasury per annum a cash allowance of Rs. 2,206-7-0. He manages his own estate.

Mr. Malhar Raghunath Sirdeshmukh of Ramtirth is a Deshastha Rigwedi Brahmin by caste. He holds Ramtirtha village in this State on *Makta* tenure. Of the revenue of the village Rs. 275 (7 annas in a rupee) are shared by him and 9 annas by the State. He also draws a cash allowance of Rs. 324-13-0 from the State Treasury per annum.

The village of Rampur is held by the Deshpandes of Akalkot on *Makta* tenure. One-third of the *Makta* has lapsed to the State and $\frac{2}{3}$ are held by two sharers Messrs. Govind Ramchandra and Shripat Mahadev, Rigwedi Deshastha Brahmins by caste. The income from the village at 7 annas in a rupee shared by them comes to about Rs. 183.

Officials.—Mr. A. N. Pradhan, B.A., Government Karbari, Akalkot, was born in 1879. Mr. Pradhan joined the Revenue Department in 1903 and has served in various capacities as a Magistrate and Revenue and Land Acquisition Officer and has filled responsible administrative appointments in three Indian States and worked as District and Sessions Judge.

Rao Bahadur S. R. Jagdale, Chief Police Officer, Akalkot, was born in 1874. He retired from British service as a Deputy Superintendent of Police having risen to that position from a Head Constable's post on Rs. 12 in the Bombay District Police and put in 35 years of service. He joined the Akalkot State Service in the year 1930.

SUKKUR AGENCY.

KHAIRPUR.

Area	6,050 square miles.
Population	193,152.
Revenue	Rs. 23,71,553.
Salute	15 guns dynastic and 17 local.

Brief History.—Prior to its creation in 1786 the Khairpur State as such has no history of its own. The area now comprising the State was a part of Sind and its early history must be reckoned along with that of Sind.

Sind was ruled by a Rajput dynasty which was conquered by the Arabs in 711 A.D. It continued to be ruled by different Moslem dynasties as a separate kingdom until 1591 when Akbar, the Great, incorporated it in the Moghul Empire. In 1720 it was subdued by Nadir Shah of Persia after whose assassination it became subject to the Durrani rulers of Kandahar. When the connection of the British Government with Sind commenced the country was ruled by the Kalhoras, a religious sect, said to be descended from Abbas, the uncle of the Prophet. The principal Kalhora ruler was Ghulam Shah, who built the fort of Hyderabad, and it was during his rule that the connection of the East India Company with Sind commenced by the establishment of factories at Tatta and Shahbander. During the rule of Sarfaraz Khan, the eldest son of Ghulam Shah, the trade was so much interfered with that in 1775 the British Government found it necessary to withdraw their factories. The violence and tyranny of Sarfaraz Khan and his successors, who from jealousy put to death three of the chiefs of the Talput tribe, led to the overthrow of the Kalhora dynasty. The Talpurs are a Baluch tribe, a branch of the Rinds, whose chiefs had long held the first place in the service of the Kalhoras. To avenge the death of their chiefs the Talpurs rose, and headed by Mir Fateh Ali Khan Talpur, expelled the Kalhora Ruler, Abdul Nabi, in 1786. The measures which Mir Fateh Ali Khan took to establish his authority alarmed his relatives, Mir Suhrab Khan and Mir Tharo Khan. They fled, seized on Khairpur and Shahbander and renounced the authority of their kinsman. Fateh Ali was never again able to extend his authority over the whole province, which remained divided into three separate principalities, viz., Hyderabad or Lower Sind under Mir Fateh Ali Khan; Mirpur (east of Hyderabad) under Mir Tharo Khan; and Khairpur or Upper Sind under Mir Suhrab Khan who thus became the founder of the present Khairpur State.

Several treaties were concluded with the Amirs of Sind. The earlier treaties were chiefly commercial and the latter more of a political nature, arising out of the measures taken by the British Government to re-establish Shah Shuja in Kabul.

It is scarcely necessary to recapitulate the events which led to the conquest of Sind and the acquisition of the greater part of the Khairpur Family's possessions by the British. They arose primarily out of sending the British forces through Sind. Suffice it to say that in 1842 when the first Afghan War was over, Sir Charles Napier was appointed by Lord Ellenborough with supreme power, military and political in Sind. On his arrival at Sukkur with his army Sir Charles Napier found Upper Sind partitioned into three dominions—one belonging to Mir Rustom, Mir Suhrab's eldest son, who also held the crown lands attached to the dignity of Rais; one belonging to Mir Nasir Khan, son of Mir Mubarak, Rustom's brother (who had died a short while before); and the third in the possession of a very young brother, Mir Ali Murad, Mir Suhrab's youngest son. Mir Rustom Khan was defeated in battle by Mir Ali Murad in 1842 and subsequently forced to resign the turban in favour of the latter whom Sir Charles Napier then recognised as the Chief of Khairpur.

The Battle of Miani (1843) resulted in the annexation of the whole of Sind except Mir Ali Murad's patrimony and the Khairpur crown lands which were made over to him, Mir Rustom's and Mir Nasir Khan's shares of Upper Sind being taken as well as the Hyderabad and Mirpur dominions. Mir Ali Murad attached himself to the British interests. During the Sind war he rendered valuable assistance to the British Government, and in 1845 he aided them materially both with arms and diplomacy to put an end to the Turki campaign. In 1857, when in England, hearing of the outbreak of the Indian mutiny he sent orders to his eldest son, Mir Shah Nawaz Khan, to render every assistance to the paramount power. On learning that the Shikarpur Jail and treasury were threatened by the rebels Mir Shah Nawaz marched there with troops and assisted in saving them from falling into the hands of the enemy. For his loyalty Mir Ali Murad Khan had been, on the termination of the Sind War in 1843, established as Ruler of the Khairpur State with first class jurisdiction. His salute was raised from 15 to 19 guns as a personal distinction, and in 1891 the title of G. C. I. E. was conferred on him. On his death in 1894, his second and only surviving son, H. H. Mir Sir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, G.C.I.E., succeeded to the *gadi* with the same powers as his father. He agreed to appoint as his Vazir, Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan, C.I.E., a Pathan Deputy Collector in Sind, a man of great force of character and resource. During his time the State made great progress. Many public buildings were built and reforms introduced in all branches of the administration. Withal the revenue was more than doubled. Khan Bahadur Kadirdad Khan died in 1903 and was succeeded as Vazir by the Honourable Sardar Muhammad Yakub, C.I.E., representative on the Bombay Legislative Council of the Sind Jagirdars and zamindars, who was perhaps one of the most remarkable personalities of his time. Under his ministry the reforms initiated by Kadirdad Khan were consolidated and expanded, the educational institutions in particular being brought to a high state of efficiency. The

finances were prudently administered ; an excellent Imperial Service Camel Corps was raised ; and the State co-operated heartily in the important irrigation schemes of Government, notably in the projected Rohri-Hyderabad canal, for some 50 miles of which passage through the State territory was essential. In January 1907 Sardar Muhammad Yakub died suddenly. In succession to him the Mir applied for and obtained the services of Shaikh Sadik Ali, a Deputy Collector of the Sind Provincial Service. This officer continued the policy of his two immediate predecessors. He was rewarded with the title of Khan Bahadur.

On the 5th of March 1909 Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan died, and was succeeded by his eldest and only surviving son, Mir Imam Bakhsh. He sustained to the full the traditions of munificent charity inherited from his father and contributed liberally to educational and other institutions within and without the State. The G. C. I. E. was conferred upon him in 1911. During the Great War he placed the resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government and assisted them with men and money. The honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel was conferred on him in 1918 in recognition of services rendered in connection with the War. His salute was enhanced by 2 guns in January 1921. He died on the 8th February 1921 and was succeeded by his eldest son His Highness Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, the present Ruler.

His Highness was born on the 9th August 1884. He was educated at the Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore, and received military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. He is a member of the Chamber of Princes. The Mir is entitled to be visited by both the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay.

The State is governed by His Highness with the aid of an Executive Council which was established in 1927. It consists of three members (1) H. H. the Mir—President, (2) Mr. D. R. Sawhney—Public Works Member and (3) Mr. I. H. Taunton, I.C.S.—Finance and Revenue Member.

Relatives.—Heir-apparent—Mir Faiz Muhammad Khan Talpur, born 4th January 1913. He is being educated at Mayo College, Ajmere.

Brother.—His Highness has only one surviving brother, Major Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, born on the 8th November 1891. He was educated at Aitchison Chiefs' College, Lahore, of which he is a gold medallist. He is also a graduate of the Cambridge University. He was on active service during the War in France and Palestine, having received a commission in His Majesty's Forces in 1914, and was mentioned in the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Archibald Murray's despatches. He is also an Honorary Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

Cousins—

- (1) Mir Ghulam Hassan Khan Talpur walad Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, Talpur, born on 1st January 1888.
- (2) Mir Ghulam Hussein Khan walad Mir Ahmed Ali Khan Talpur, born on 10th November 1902.

- (3) Mir Ali Dino Khan walad Mir Muhammad Murad Khan Talpur, born on 11th March 1911.

Nephews—

- (1) Mir Muhammad Ali Khan walad Mir Ali Muhammad Khan Talpur, born on 19th January 1909.
 (2) Mir Nazir Hussein Khan Talpur walad Mir Ali Muhammad Khan Talpur, born on 15th February 1911.

Maternal uncle's son—

- (1) Mir Shah Nawaz Khan (commonly known as Mir Ali Dino Khan) son of Mir Mahomed Murad Khan, age 19 years.

SURAT AGENCY.

(1) DHARAMPUR.

Area	704 square miles.
Population	95,171.
Revenue	Rs. 12,51,462.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—The rulers of Dharampur hold the title of Rana and trace their descent from Ramchandraj (of Hindu mythology). They belong to the Solar Sisodia Rajput dynasty. It was about 700 years ago that Rama Raja, one of the earliest founders of this dynasty, came to Gujarat, and after conquering a part of it from the Bhils gave it the name of Ramnagar after his name. He ruled for 33 years and died in A.D. 1295. In the fifteenth century, one of his successors was Naranshah. During his régime the fort of Parnera, which is near Bulsar, formed part of Ramnagar. He was succeeded by Jagatshah who, on account of certain circumstances, incurred the displeasure of Mujafer Shah—the then Mahomedan ruler of Gujarat—but eventually succeeded in regaining the king's favour. In commemoration thereof he assumed the name of Jayadev (*i.e.*, God of victory). Since then, practice has prevailed of affixing the title "Dev" to the names of the subsequent ruling chiefs of the family. Jagatshah or Jayadev died in A.D. 1566. One of his successors was Ramdevji in whose time the capital, which was at Asharsheta, was removed to Fatehpur Nagar. This was in A.D. 1654. On Ramdevji's death in 1680, Shedevji succeeded to the *gadi* and on his death in 1711, he was succeeded by Ramdevji (the second). In his reign in A.D. 1727, the Mahrattas attacked the country and sacked 72 villages of the Nagar-Haveli Taluka which are now owned by the Portuguese. They also forced the Raja to pay them one-fourth of his customs duties on such commodities as grain, etc. This payment is now known by the name of "Chowth Jakat" and is fixed at Rs. 9,000 a year, which the Dharampur Darbar still continues to pay to the British Government as

the successors of the Peshwas. Ramdevji died in A.D. 1764. He was succeeded by his son Dharamdevji who removed the capital from Fatehpur Nagar to the present town of Dharampur. Dharamdevji died in A.D. 1774. Several Chiefs followed till A.D. 1787 when Rupdevji came to the *gadi*. During his reign in 1802, the treaty of Bassein was concluded between the Peshwas and the British, by which all the rights of the Peshwas relating to Dharampur were transferred to the British. After Rupdevji's death in 1807, three Rajahs successively came to the throne, the last of whom Narandevji, came to the *gadi* at the early age of 19, but being very intelligent and capable he effected considerable improvements in the administration of the State by introducing new and suitable laws, which improved the condition of the people very much. In appreciation of his good work, the British Government in 1862 granted him a Sanad conferring upon him the right of adoption according to Hindu Law, in case of failure of a natural heir. In 1875 when His late Majesty the King-Emperor visited India as Prince of Wales, Narandevji was one of the Chiefs invited to Bombay and was presented with a medal and a "Khilat". In like manner in 1877 when Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress assumed the title of Kaiser-i-Hind, he was presented with a Flag and in 1887 at the time of Queen Victoria's Jubilee the title of "His Highness" was conferred on him as a mark of personal distinction in recognition of his abolishing the heavy Jakat (Moti-Jakat) within his territory, with a view to facilitate trade, in compliance with the wishes of Government. Narandevji died on 7th August 1891 and was succeeded by his son Mohandevji, who was granted a personal salute of 11 guns on 4th January 1921 in recognition of his help in the Great War. He died on 26th March 1921 and was succeeded by the present Raja Maharana Shri Vijayadevji Mohandevji. He was born on 3rd December 1884. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. He has one son.

Relatives.—Kumar Shri Nahardevji, son and heir-apparent of the Raja, was born on 14th December 1906. He is a graduate of the Bombay University. Has proceeded to England for further studies.

Kumar Shri Sahadevji, son of the heir-apparent, was born on 7th December 1929.

Bhai Shri Prabhatdevji, youngest uncle of the Raja. Born on 6th November 1882. Educated at the Rajkumar College; recipient of a Silver Coronation Medal at the last Delhi Darbar.

Kumar Shri Chandradevji, son of the Raja's late uncle Shri Haridevji. Born on 28th May 1886. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot; attended the Girasia College of Gondal for some time; had gone to England to qualify himself as a Veterinary Surgeon, but returned without success; recipient of a Silver Coronation Medal at the Delhi Darbar. His mental condition was spoiled by undesirable associates and he is now in the Central Mental Hospital, Yeravda (Poona).

Nobleman.—Ravalji Bharatsing Kesarbava, a leading nobleman. Born on 20th October 1871; is a police Inspector in the State; was awarded a Silver Medal at the Delhi Darbar in 1911.

Leading Officials.—Mr. Dullabhdas Vithaldas Saraiya, B.A., LL.B. Born on 27th October 1879. Practised as a pleader in the Courts of Ahmedabad District. Subsequently he worked in the Secretariat, Bombay, and since 3rd January 1906 in various capacities in the State. Confirmed recently as Political Secretary.

(2) BANSDA.

Area	215 square miles.
Population	40,125.
Revenue	Rs. 7,76,492.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—The Rulers of Bansda are Solanki Rajputs of the Lunar race and descendants of the Great Sidhraj Jaysing. The history of Bansda before the 15th century is not known. In the beginning of that century the Mahomedans under Ahmed Shah, the king of Ahmedabad, invaded the Solanki Rajputs who were ruling at Kalarigarh and signally defeated them after a fierce and obstinate struggle. The victory of the Mahomedans compelled the Solankis to scatter in all directions. Some took shelter at Sagwada, some at Bansda and founded a small principality there, and the rest, in other less known localities. It is not exactly known which was the governing class of Bansda formerly, but tradition relates that Bhil Chiefs were once ruling over the State. The latter part of the 15th century may, therefore, be taken as the period of the foundation of the State of Bansda and Rai Muldevji appears to have been its founder.

His successors were Khandhaldevji, Baldevji, Karandevji, Udaysinhji, Molkaranji and Udayasinghji II; the last of these died in 1701. Virsinhji, who was the next to occupy the *gadi*, died in 1716 after a rule of 15 years. His successor Raybhanji died in 1739.

Raibhanji had two sons, Gulabsinhji and Jorawarsinhji, by two wives, both of them urged their claim to the *gadi* before Damaji Gaekwad, who cut the gordian knot by dividing the kingdom into two halves, assigning one portion to Gulabsinhji with Bansda as its capital, and the other to Jorawarsinhji with Bisanpur as its capital. The latter was afterwards absorbed and annexed to his own territory by the Gaekwad.

Gulabsinhji died without an heir in 1753, so did his two cousins one after another, who became his successors by creating influence at the Peshwa's Court. Virsinhji, a descendant of the Bisanpore branch, came to the *gadi* in 1780 with the sanction of the Peshwa. It is said Nawanagar was the capital of the State and it was removed to the town of Bansda by Virsinhji. He died in 1789. As he left no direct heir, his brother Narharsinhji succeeded him and continued in peaceful rule till 1793, and was followed by his son Raisinhji.

During the time of Raisinhji the treaty of Bassein between the British and the Peshwa was signed in 1802, by which all the States in subordinate

relation with the latter became the feudatories of the British Government. It was thus that Bansda came into direct contact with the British Government.

Raisinhji had no issue. He adopted a distant cousin named Uday-sinhji, who ascended the *gadi* on 1815. He too died without an heir in 1829. His widows adopted Hamirsinhji, a distant relative, who was recognised by the Paramount Power. During his minority the State was managed for some time by the widows, but later on it was put under British supervision and entrusted to Hamirsinhji on his attaining majority in 1852. He too died childless in 1861, and the State passed to Gulabsinhji, who was found to be the rightful heir. He was granted a formal *sanad* of adoption by the British Government. He died in 1876 after a peaceful reign, leaving behind him his only son, Pratapsinhji, who succeeded to the *gadi* in the same year. He was put in full charge of his State in 1885 when he attained majority and had completed his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, and received practical training in administration. He died in September 1911 and was succeeded by his eldest son Maharaval Shri Indrasinhji.

Maharaval Shri Indrasinhji was born on the 16th February 1888. He received his education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot where he remained for nearly seven years. After completing his college course, he travelled all over India and gained sufficient knowledge to fit himself with the control of the educational department of the State in which he introduced many reforms.

Relatives.—Kumar Shri Digvirendrasinhji, son and heir of the Raja, was born on 1st October 1927.

Kumar Shri Pravinsinhji, brother of the Raja. Born in 1891. Educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Takes interest in the affairs of the State.

Sardulsinhji Chhatrasinhji, a distant relative of the Raja. Born in 1907.

Leading Officials.—Mr. Prithwisinhji Varma. Born on 6th November 1885. Since 1st August last he has been appointed Amatya and Director of Commerce and Industries and now he is in charge Diwan from the 16th March 1930. Before joining service in this State, he was in the service of the Baroda State.

(3) SACHIN.

Area	49 square miles.
Population	19,977.
Revenue	Rs. 4,00,571.
Salute	9 guns (personal salute 11 guns).

Brief History.—The Nawabs of Sachin, though originally Moors, are now styled Sidi Mahomedans. When their ancestors came to India is not certain, but during the 15th century they were already well known under the name of Sidis of Danda-Rajpuri and Janjira in the Konkan, first at Bijapur and afterwards as Mughal, admirals. Under Bijapur, their fleet guarded commerce and carried pilgrims to Mecca, and in 1660, on receiving a yearly grant of Rs. 3,00,000 from the Surat Revenues, they became Aurangzeb's admirals. In the 18th century, on the decline of the Mughal Power, the Janjira Sidis took to piracy and plundered the ships of all nations except the English, whose friendship they had early cultivated. During the early years of the 18th century the Sidis were at constant war with the Marathas, and, though the Peshwa succeeded in annexing the greater part of their lands, he failed, in spite of early expeditions, to take their island fort.

In 1762, to the exclusion of Abdul Rahim, who claimed to be the rightful heir, Sidi Yakut Khan succeeded at Janjira. Helped by the Marathas, Abdul Rahim though defeated, was so formidable a rival that Sidi Yakut Khan compromised the dispute by promising that, on his death, Abdul Rahim should succeed to Danda-Rajpuri and Janjira. Under the agreement Abdul Rahim succeeded in 1772, and continued to rule till his death in 1784. On Abdul Rahim's death, to the exclusion of the eldest Abdul Karim Yakut Khan commonly called Balu Miyan, Sidi Jawhar, Commandant of Janjira, seized the chiefship. Balu Miyan fled to Poona. His cause was strongly supported by Nana Fadnavis (who was a Janjira subject) who was anxious, by some means, to gain power over the unconquerable island of Janjira. Sidi Jawhar appealed to the English to settle the dispute, declaring that he would fight as long as he had one man left and the rock of Janjira remained. Efforts were made to prevent the outbreak of war, and on making over his claims on Janjira to the Peshwa, Balu Miyan was guaranteed a tract of land near Surat estimated to yield Rs. 75,000 a year.

Balu Miyan arrived at Surat, and after a short residence there, proceeded to Sachin (in 1791) which he had chosen as his headquarters. Shortly after on paying the Emperor Shah Alum II a *nazarana*, the title of Nawab was conferred on him. Balu Miyan died in 1802 and was succeeded by his son Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan I. The latter was succeeded by his son Sidi Abdul Karim Khan II. In 1859 the Nawab received a patent (Sanad) for adoption in accordance with the Mahomedan usage. Abdul Karim Khan II died in 1868 and was succeeded by his eldest son Sidi Ibrahim Mahomed Yakut Khan II. The latter died in 1873 and his son Nawab Abdul Kader Khan ascended the *gadi*, but he being a minor the State was administered by an officer under supervision of the Agent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Surat. In 1886 he was associated in the administration of his State with an Indian gentleman and was doing the State work with satisfaction, but, owing to the intrigues of the people and officers around him, he abdicated the *gadi* in favour of his (minor) son Ibrahim Khan,

then three years of age in 1889. Nawab Abdul Kader Khan died at the age of 30 years in 1896. During the minority of the late Nawab Ibrahim Khan the State was administered by the Assistant Collector of Surat as Administrator under the supervision of the Political Agent at Surat, till May 1907 when the Nawab was invested with ruling powers. His salute of nine guns was raised to 11 personal on 1st January 1918 in recognition of services rendered by him in connection with the War. At the same time his honorary rank of Lieutenant was raised to that of Captain, and in June 1920, to Major. He had been on active service in East Africa with force "B" in November 1914, and was mentioned in despatches. He died in November 1930. His eldest son Nawab Mohomed Hyder Khan, who was born on 11th September 1909, has succeeded to the *gadi*.

Relatives.—Nawabzada Mohommed Sirruhr Khan, born in 1911 is the second son of the late Nawab.

Nawabzada Mohommed Salim Khan, born in 1913 is the third son ; receives education in the Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun.

Nawabzada Abde Kader Khan, born in 1926 is the fourth son.

Nawabzada Mahomed Yakut Khan, born in 1928, is the fifth son.

Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, younger brother of the late Nawab of Sachin, born in 1889, educated at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot, has received Military training in the Imperial Cadet Corps at Dehra Dun, was on active service in Egypt. He is now employed as Second in Command of the 4th Hyderabad Infantry Regular Forces with the rank of Captain.

Sahebzada M. A. Karim Khan, born in 1884, is the eldest son of the grand uncle of the late Nawab of Sachin. He is employed as the Officer Commanding the State Forces and also works as an Honorary 3rd Class Magistrate.

Officials.—Mr. E. J. Taleyarkhan, Government Adviser.

THANA AGENCY.

JAWHAR.

Area	310 square miles.
Population	49,662.
Revenue	Rs. 5,21,927.
Salute	9 guns.

Brief History.—The Rajesaheb of Jawhar is Koli by caste and is descended from Jayba Mukne who was one of the most prominent of the Koli Chiefs of the Northern Konkan at the time of the Mahomedan invasion of the Deccan. His son Nem Shah ruled over a large country

which yielded a revenue of 9 lakhs of rupees and which included the whole of the territory which now goes to form the Thana and Nasik Districts. Nem Shah was recognised as Raja of Jawhar by the Emperor of Delhi in 1343 A.D. So important was this event considered that the 5th of June 1343 the day on which the title of Shah was conferred on him was celebrated as the beginning of a new era and is still recognised as the first day of the official year of the State. From the time of Nem Shah very little was heard of the Jawhar State for three or four hundred years. The Moguls never appear to have attempted to exercise any authority over it and the Portuguese who held the coast of the Northern Konkan interfered little in the affairs of the inland districts. Shivaji and his descendants in like manner left this wild country to take care of itself and it was not until the power of the Peshwas was well established that they interfered. After they had taken the coast of the northern Konkan from the Portuguese, they began to annex such of the inland districts as seemed of any value and in this way they gradually took a good part of the possessions of the Raja of Jawhar. As aggression continued the then Raja Patangshah II was forced to enter into a treaty with the Peshwas in 1782 by which he agreed to acknowledge their suzerainty and in return was confirmed in the remainder of his possessions.

Patang Shah II died in 1798 and was succeeded by his son Vikram Shah. No noteworthy event occurred in his reign or that of his successors till Patang Shah IV or popularly known as Patang Shah the great was installed on the *gadi* in 1877.

Modern Jawhar owes a great deal to this able Prince who spared no pains for the uplift of his country. He was held in great esteem both by his subjects and by the people of British India with whom he came in contact. On his death in 1905 he was succeeded by his son Krishna Shah who did much to spread education in the State and to improve the water-supply of Jawhar. Krishna Shah died in 1917 and was succeeded by his younger brother Vikram Shah V. During his régime the finances of the State were placed on a sound footing and the various Departments of the State were remodelled. Raja Vikram Shah was a member of the Chamber of Princes. The hereditary salute of 9 guns was conferred on the rulers of the Jawhar State during his reign. He died in 1927 and was succeeded by his son Yeshavantrao who is a minor.

Raja Yeshavantrao *alias* Dadasaheb was born on 11th December 1917. He is a smart and intelligent boy of high promise. He is at present receiving education at the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.

Since the death of Vikramshah the administration is carried on by the Administrator appointed by the Government under the guidance and supervision of the Collector of Thana who is Political Agent for the State.

Relatives.—(1) Shankar Govindrao Mukne of Nandgaon is a distant relation of the Rajasaheb being descended from the second son of Patang Shah I. Patang Shah IV was adopted from this branch and was the son of the great grand-father of this Shankar Govindrao. He receives an annual grant of Rs. 500 from the State. (2) Tulajirao Mukundrao

Bhangare is the son-in-law of Patang Shah IV being the husband of Saubhagyavati Champabai Saheb. The husband and wife together receive a life annuity of Rs. 950 from the State. (3) Pilajirao Laxman-rao Mate is the husband of Saubhagyabati Sonutaisaheb, the daughter of Krishna Shah, the uncle of the present Rajasaheb. The wife and the husband together receive a life annuity of Rs. 1,200 from the State. (4) Anant Savalaram Nandkar is the brother-in-law of the present Rajasaheb being the husband of his sister Saubhagyavati Changunabaisaheb. Both of them are living with the royal family at present. An allowance of Rs. 1,200 per annum has been sanctioned for both together from the time they begin to live separately from the royal family.

Noblemen and Inamdars.—Raghunath Bhaskar Joglekar is the Inamdar of the village of Bhurutake. The village is under the management of the State and the Inamdar is paid a sum of about Rs. 400 as its revenue.

Isafatdars—

1. Sakharam Bhikajirao.
2. Shankar Mavanjirao.
3. Yeshvant Bhikajirao and others of the Satpute family.

These are the Isafatdars of the villages of Nyahale Khurd and Budruk and are in receipt of a revenue of about Rs. 4,000 from these villages since 1726.

Official.—Rao Saheb Vishnu Shivram Tambe, Administrator, is a Sali by caste and comes from a respectable family. He was born in 1877 and joined British service in 1898. He served as Mamlatdar for 17 years and was acting as District Deputy Collector for 14 months when he was selected for the appointment of the Administrator. He took charge of his present appointment on 1st April 1930. The title of Rao Saheb was conferred upon him on 1st January 1928.

